The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3999. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

500,000 MORE.

Presidential Order For a Draft.

Volunteers Received Until September 5.

Term of Service for Drafted Men One Year.

The Enrollment Act as it Now Stands.

Regulations for Recruiting in Rebellious States.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the Act, approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An Act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and "that, in case the quota or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county, not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled.

And whereas the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service, provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will be accepted under this call for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the fifth day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops, to serve for one year, shall be held in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or a county, not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this scale, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said fifth day of September, 1864.

Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1864, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Enrollment Act.

An Act of Congress further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes.

First—The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years, for military service; and any such volunteer, or in case of a draft, as hereafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward or city precinct, or election district of a county, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of $100, and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $200; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $300, one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, then the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

Second—In case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

Third—It shall be lawful for the Executive of any other State to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under every call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and to the respective subdivisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

Fourth—Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own States; and as far as practicable shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective States which, at the time of their assignment, may not be filled to their maximum number.

Fifth—The twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved Feb. 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of 18 years, under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received, and such recruiting or mustering officer who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen, shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and shall be subject to further punishment as a Court-martial may decide.

Sixth—Section three of an act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1864, be and the same hereby is amended so as to authorize and direct District Provost-Marshals, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

Seventh—That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Eighth—All persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Feb. 24, 1862, shall on satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside.

Ninth—If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the Provost-Marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the Provost-Marshal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Tenth and *Eleventh*—Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way affect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

Approved: A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

Regulations for Recruiting in Rebel States for Loyal States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 227.—The following regulations are established to carry out section 3 of the act approved July 4, 1864, "further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces:"

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

1. In order that recruiting agents may be afforded proper facilities by United States authorities, they must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Provost-Marshal-General, and the commanding officer of the rendezvous established for the district in which they are to recruit. The particular field of a State in which such agent is to operate should be specified in the letter of appointment. To avoid confusion, the number of agents should not be large. Experience has shown that these agents should not be paid for each recruit, but that they should have a fixed compensation for their services, otherwise fraudulent practices may be resorted to for the pecuniary benefit of the agent, to the great prejudice of the State and the military service.

2. It shall be the duty of the recruiting agents, before entering upon their duties, to report in person, through the commanding officer of the rendezvous herein designated for the States in which they are to the commanding officer of the military district, department, or army, in order that they may have a proper pass and protection. All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and articles of war.

3. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the army, department or district in which recruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of recruiting rendezvous to order back to his State (or arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best) any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government, or recruits, or shall violate the instructions issued to govern this recruitment, or be guilty of any offence against military law. Recruiting agents will be held responsible for the conduct of all persons who act under their authority or direction.

4. No man shall be recruited who is already in the military service, as soldier, teamster, laborer, guide, &c., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of importance to military operations.

5. Recruits procured in accordance with the act quoted must be delivered by the recruiting agents at one of the following named rendezvous, viz:

Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for N. E. Virginia.
Camp ——, near Fort Monroe, Va., for S. E. Virginia.
Camp ——, Newbern, N. C., for North Carolina.
Camp ——, Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida.
Camp ——, Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi.
Camp ——, Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama.

When received at the rendezvous, it shall be the duty of the United States officers there to have the recruits promptly examined; and if accepted, to have them immediately mustered into the United States service, properly provided for, and sent to the regiments for which they have been enlisted or assigned. A certificate copy of the muster-in-roll shall be given to the recruiting agent whenever at least ten recruits shall be mustered.

The aforesaid rendezvous are regarded as military posts, and will be conducted as such, under the immediate orders of the War Department, as issued through the Adjutant-General's Office; but department and army commanders are desired to exercise a supervision over them, as coming within the limits of their departments, and to make any reports to this office concerning them which may be deemed advisable.

6. If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits obtained under this act into service as substitutes, before or after the draft, they must be sent without expense to the Government, by the recruiting agent to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and there be mustered in by the Provost-Marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers.

7. It is made the duty of commanding officers to afford to recruiting agents all such facilities as they can provide, without detriment to the public service, and to prevent recruiting by unauthorized parties.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adj.-Gen.

THE RAIDERS.

How Bradley Johnson was Captured and Escaped.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday says:

"We learn that the rebels, in leaving this vicinity, sent most of their spoils through Rockville on Tuesday, and in following, they gobbled up any articles that had escaped them when coming through that place on Sunday. The several stores of the place were completely gutted.

Our cavalry came upon their rear on Wednesday morning, and a brisk shirmish ensued, lasting four hours, in which each side charged through the town, and a number were killed and wounded. During the morning BRADLEY JOHNSON's horse was shot in the leg and lamed, and he was captured by our men, who, however, did not recognize him, although they knew him to be an officer. He was being sent to the rear in charge of two men, when the rebels made a desperate charge and rescued him.

The rebels, to evade immediate pursuit at the river fords, blocked up the road with brush, logs and broken wagons.

A soldier of the Sixty-seventh New-York Volunteers, by the name of UPHEIMER, was hung yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, near Poolesville, on charge of being a deserter and a spy. He had jumped three bounties and deserted to the enemy, and afterward reappeared again within our lines. He met his fate with brutish indifference.

It was rumored in Alexandria that one of the notorious KINCHELOES, who was in command of the rebels who attacked our Home Guards at Accotink day before yesterday, was killed, after retreating to Springfield Station, where a skirmish ensued, our cavalry having come up with them. This makes about the fifth time that each of the KINCHELOES has been killed; yet somehow they always manage like Pillcoddy's 'first,' to 'turn up again.' It is to be hoped that he will stay killed this time."

The Raid in Maryland.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCE.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

We learn from an intelligent and loyal citizen of Maryland, well-known to us, and who resides in the vicinity of Laurel, on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore, that the number of the insurgent "raiders" who ventured, in the absence of any force obstructing them, to cut the telegraph at Beltsville, on the line of the railroad, did not exceed five or six hundred men. These marauders came from Rockville, crossing the Brookville Turnpike at RENNER's, and moved thence on the road to Laurel until within about three miles of that place, when they turned abruptly to the right, and reached Beltsville at noon of Tuesday last. Their object, probably, was to destroy the railroad bridge over the Patuxent at Laurel, but they may have been deterred from this by learning of the presence of a United States force of four or five hundred infantry at that point. They satisfied themselves with cutting the telegraph wire because they were not in sufficient force to destroy the railroad, except that they attempted to set fire to the railroad bridge over the Paint Branch, two and a half miles southeast of Beltsville, but this was so hurriedly done that the fire went out without doing any damage. One of the railroad employes, who conversed with the "raiders," states that they were while engaged at this work, in great apprehension of being cut off or overwhelmed by a superior force. The desultory operations of the marauders in this direction extended from Muirkirk furnace (where they robbed a store of some few articles) to Paint Branch. They also levied contributions on a store at Beltsville, offering payment in Confederate currency, which was respectfully declined by the loyal merchant. In approaching Beltsville they fired upon the Federal pickets, killing one man and wounding another.

Such was the paucity of the force which for thirty-six hours interrupted the telegraphic and railroad communications between Washington and Baltimore.

Our Army in Front of Petersburgh.

Extract from a private letter dated

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

We lay here in front of Petersburgh, but with the exception of continual skirmishing on the picket line and occasionally a military duel, nothing is doing. In fact, we call it *quiet*; but if you or any other novice in war affairs was here, you would call it anything else but quiet. Our lines are so extended that important movements are made and engagements take place without our knowing about it until some Washington or New-York papers gives us the particulars.

We hear rumors of another advance of the rebels into Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The weather continues intensely hot. We have had no rain now for more than 50 days, and the dust, as our trains move, is actually suffocating. Our poor soldiers in the trenches suffer beyond description; but they all stand up under it bravely, and the entire army is in good spirits and confident of ultimate success. They all complain, however, of not being paid. There is now more than four months' pay due them; but the officers are worse off than the men. The soldiers are all well fed and clothed, but the poor officers have to *find* themselves. The Sanitary Commission is an institution a credit to every one who has helped them. They have their stores in the wagons here at the front, and wagons passing from City Point to all parts of the army. They keep the soldiers supplied with vegetables, the hospitals with delicacies, &c. The Christian Commission is also another good samaritan affair, although they attend more to the spiritual than the physical wants of the army. In point of fact, the country does its duty by the soldiers, and the soldiers honestly and bravely serve the country. And I join with all the soldiers in saying the Lord bless the Sanitary Commission. * * * * * Hard service of nearly three years in such campaigning as we have had, will give a strong pull on the strongest constitution. Among our officers that left New-York there are only nine left. Some have been killed, some wounded, but more have gone home either on sick leave, or have been honorably discharged for debility. I think I can stand it until the war is over. At any rate I will never leave the service as long as I can be of any use.

FROM THE ATCHAFALAYA RIVER.

Union Forces Concentrating at Morganzia—Maj.-Gen. Reynolds in Command—Gen. Ullmann With His Colored Troops at Morganzia—Active Operations Expected.

Private letters received in this City from Morganzia, dated June 30, contain the following interesting information:

Maj. Gen. CANBY is very actively engaged in perfecting arrangements for military operations in the vicinity of Morganzia and the Red River.

Gen. ULLMANN, with a large portion of his forces, has reached Morganzia, where he has been placed in command of all the colored troops.

The fortifications at Morganzia are of the most formidable description and command a range of six miles of the Mississippi River, which at this point makes a bend of some distance. The position is deemed of the utmost importance, being equidistant from Port Hudson and the Red River, thus forming a base considered by all military men as the key to the Red River country.

The rebels have a large force stationed on the west bank of the Atchafalaya River, some nine miles in the rear of Morganzia, and parallel to the Mississippi River.

Our gunboats, during high water, easily prevent the crossing of the Atchafalaya by the rebels, but during the low stage of the river, their crossing is to be prevented by the land forces of Gen. ULLMANN, encamped on the east bank.

A large Union force is being collected near Morganzia, the number of which it would be contraband to state, but amply sufficient for offensive or defensive operations.

No offensive movements up to the 30th ultimo, had been made by the rebels, but the activity infused into the department by Maj.-Gen. CANBY indicates that active operations are not far distant.

The corps being organized near Morganzia is to be under the command of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS, and it is expected that a movement for the dislodgement of the rebel army on the Atchafalayo River will soon commence.

Gen. MCNEILL is at Port Hudson, in command of the garrison left by Gen. ULLMANN.

Guerrillas are somewhat active between Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, but not in such force as they were a month previous.

The health of our troops was good.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Operations of Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 17.

Dispatches from Col. FORD, at Kansas City, to headquarters here, say that he has just returned from Platte and Clay Counties, and that his command is now at Liberty, where he should immediately return.

THORNTON's rebel guerrillas had broken up into small bands and were scattered through the country. Twenty-four of them had been killed.

Col. FORD suggests that the citizens of Platte County be not armed, as nine-tenths of them are disloyal and have assisted THORNTON to raise his force, and that they give him all the information they can obtain and keep everything from our troops.

Col. FORD has notified the prominent citizens of these counties that hereafter they will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of the guerrillas.

He has called a meeting of rebel sympathizers at Liberty, where he will tell them how they can save their country from desolation.

Col. FORD captured two hundred United States muskets in the hands of these guerrillas, and burned a warehouse containing over one hundred more, with considerable ammunition. He also captured their battle-flag.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an address to the people of Northwest Missouri, stating they have deceived him. While they promised to preserve peace and aid the Government, they have allowed guerrillas to live and recruit among them. The arms and ammunition put into their hands for the preservation of the public safety have been used to destroy it. He tells them nothing is now left for them to do but to wholly renounce and help to exterminate the common enemy, or that their country will be a desolation. All loyal and law-abiding citizens must promptly combine with the military authorities, giving all possible aid, assistance and information, or suffer the violence which must follow the toleration of a species of warfare which finds no parallel even in our Indian wars.

Prisoners Exchanged.

BOSTON, Monday, July 18.

Gov. ANDREW has received a letter from Gen. CANBY, dated New Orleans, 7th, announcing that Col. BURRILL, of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, with the portion of his command taken prisoners at the capture of Galveston, has been exchanged, and is on his way home.

REBEL RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

A Large Rebel Force Reported in Floyd County—Preparations Making to Give it a Warm Reception.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, July 17.

A rebel force, variously estimated at from five to fifteen thousand, entered Kentucky, via Pound Gap, some two days since, and are now at Martindale, Floyd County.

It is not known under whose command the rebels are, nor what their object is in coming.

The military authorities are actively engaged in making preparations to give the invaders a warm reception.

Quite a number of refugees from the eastern section of the State are en route for Lexington and the more northerly portions of the State.

Arrangements for the defence of Louisville are actively progressing.

The Invasion of Kentucky Discredited.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 18.

Maj.-Gen. BURBRIDGE arrived here this morning.

Our military authorities have not been advised that any rebel forces have recently entered Kentucky, and they discredit all reports of an invasion of the State.

Affairs in Kentucky—Another Contradiction of the Raid.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 18.

There is the best authority for contradicting the report, published this morning, of the rebel invasion of Kentucky through Pound Gap. Gen. MORGAN is at Abingdon. His command is said to be partially disorganized, poorly equipped, and not in a condition to attempt another raid.

Gen. BURBRIDGE has issued an order of retaliation upon guerrillas for cruelties perpetrated upon citizens of Kentucky. For every Union man murdered by them he orders the instant execution, as near the scene of the outrage as possible, of four guerrillas, to be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities.

Nothing has been received from Gen. SHERMAN's army since the crossing of the Chattahoochee by a portion of our force.

Col. DAN MCCOOK died at Steubenville yesterday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

According to official statement for the week ending, July 12, just published, the total public debt on that day was $1,795,033,569 34 against $1,792,867,040 51 on 5th inst. The outstanding amounts, with the interest due respectively thereon, are given below: Debt bearing interest in coin, $864,109,819 62; interest, $52,113,311 67. Debt bearing interest in lawful money, $400,330,010 21; interest, $21,639,192 81. Debt on which interest has ceased, $370,170 09. Debt bearing no interest, $530,223,569 37. Total, $1,795,033,569 34; interest, $73,752,554 48.

THE RETURN OF SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN, newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here yesterday morning, and entered upon his duties at the department to-day. During the Secretary's absence the onerous and important duties of his office have devolved upon Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON, who has discharged them with his accustomed promptness.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers have been reported from the hospitals to-day:

Jabez H. Tuttle, Co. G, Ninth Artillery; William Smith, Co. I, First Artillery; John M. Fairchild, Co. G, Tenth Cavalry; Valentine Beck, Co. E, Second Cavalry; J. V. Perkins, Co. B, Eighty-first; Dudley Mason, Co. H, Seventh H. A.; Lafayette Meade, Co. B, Second Rifles; James Dolen, Co. K, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth; James Gibney, Co. L, Second Artillery; Edward McKeon, Co. B, Eighty-second; N. G. Stebbins, Co. C, Second Rifles; J. E. Provost, Co. F, Twenty-second Cavalry; W. W. Lamb, Co. I, Twenty-second Cavalry.

THE EARLY FALL OF ATLANTA EXPECTED.

It is expected in the highest military circles here that Atlanta will be in our possession in the course of a week. Even the Richmond papers for once abandon all their brag, and speak despondingly of the rebel ability to hold it.

POSSIBLE DESIGNS OF JOHNSTON.

In case JOHNSTON sees himself compelled to give up Atlanta, there remains the possibility of his throwing rapidly powerful reinforcements into Virginia; strengthened by which, LEE might hope to bid defiance to all of GRANT's efforts, and even perhaps venture to assume the offensive. But this contingency is clearly foreseen and perfectly provided for. The rebels will not be allowed to repeat their old game of concentration. They will ere long find themselves anticipated in any such design.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE NEW CALL.

Mr. LINCOLN, in private conversations yesterday, previous to the issue of the new call for 500,000 men, recognized all the elements of dissatisfaction which that measure was likely to bring with it and to breed; but he stated most emphatically that the men were needed, and must be had, and that should he fall in consequence, he would have at least the satisfaction of going down with the colors flying.

RUMORED RETURN OF THE REBELS.

A report has been very prevalent in the city to-day that the rebels had returned, and were again in Maryland, coming down against Washington, with siege guns, to make a formidable attack. The story is an unmitigated hoax.

THE REBELS AND THE MANASSAS RAILROAD.

Parties from near Manassas state that the rebels are not using that road, as was reported. On the contrary, it is known that they have removed such iron as they could gather up, and transported it further South, no doubt to repair the roads leading from Richmond, and of more immediate importance to them.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

THE SPECIAL WAR TAX.

The special war tax of five per cent. on incomes is to be imposed for the year 1863, when deductions have been made from returns on account of dividends or interest received from any corporation, or on account of any salary or pay as an officer of the United States. The amounts thus deducted will be added to the amounts heretofore assessed, and any income derived from interest upon United States securities will be included in the sum total. The distinction heretofore made between the incomes of residents and of non-residents is set aside, and the latter are to be treated in all respects as the former. Precautions are to be taken to prevent false and fraudulent returns. The assessors are required to assess the duty on the incomes of those who have neglected to make return on or before the 1st of October, and, excepting in cases of sickness or absence, they are required to add fifty per centum to such duty.

Attempt to Rob the Calais Bank by the Rebels—The Citizens Arming.

CALAIS, Me., Monday, July 18.

At mid-day to-day there was an attempt to rob the Calais Bank by a small party of rebel raiders, who came here from St. John, N. B. Three men were arrested. The leader of the gang is COLLINS, a Captain in the Fifteenth Mississippi. They say that thirty associates promised to meet them here, but failed. The vigilance of the State Guard prevented the consummation of this bold scheme of pillage. The three men have been committed. The citizens are arming in expectation of an attack to-night.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Our correspondent, H. J. W., with Gen. BUTLER's army, furnishes us with the Richmond *Whig* of the 15th, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

THE NEWS.

THE NEWS FROM MARYLAND AND OTHER QUARTERS.

We had an intimation at 11 o'clock Wednesday night that the agent of the Associated Press at Petersburgh expected later Northern papers yesterday. We waited for these until nearly 4 o'clock before writing a single line for our news column, hoping that we would be able to give our readers, as a climax to the delightful items from Maryland already furnished, an account of the occupancy of either Baltimore or Washington by our dashing forces. Up to this, however, nothing in the way of news from Maryland has come to hand, but before we go to press our telegraph columns will no doubt contain tidings which will make glad the hearts of every true Confederate citizen. The bulletin board during the forenoon was a dead failure—only containing a dispatch from Gen. JOHNSTON's army which shows that he continues in the condition of a committee in a legislative body, which day after day reports progress. We trust that he will find it convenient to make a stand somewhere this side of Atlanta.

We once heard of a doctor, by the way, who was great in curing burns. If a patient with a sore limb came to him, he had only to burn the diseased part, thus bringing it within the line of his special practice in order to make a complete cure. So it is with Gen. JOHNSTON. He is immense in retreats, and seems so well aware of his force, that to the unitiated he appears indisposed to try, under any circumstance, either "a stand" or a forward movement. We trust, however, that the sequel will prove that Gen. JOHNSTON is wiser than such of us as have commented upon his policy in retreating to the front of Atlanta, and that he may ultimately whip SHERMAN as badly as Gen. LEE will GRANT whenever and wherever he engages him in battle.

That our readers may properly understand "the situation" in Northern Georgia, we will state that the Chatahoochee River, which Gen. JOHNSTON has crossed, rises in the Apalachin Mountains, in Habersham County, Ga.; flowing southwest, reaches the border of Alabama at Miller's Bend, from which it flows nearly south, forming, for two hundred miles, the boundary between Georgia and Alabama to its junction with Flint River, with which it here unites and forms the Apalachicola. It is navigable for steamboats 225 miles above its junction with Flint River to Columbus, Ga.

Atlanta, the point for which SHERMAN is aiming, and which Gen. JOHNSTON is endeavoring to defend, was, before the war, a flourishing city in Fulton County, Ga., 101 miles northwest of Macon, and 171 miles west of the City of Augusta. The city was laid out in 1845, but soon became the centre of the cotton trade of that whole region. Since the war it has grown rapidly in wealth and population, and is now not only the largest city in North Georgia, but ranks among the first in the State.

As we have gotten nothing by telegraph from Maryland, we will proceed to give such rumors as have reached us, reserving the right to put in, by way of postscript, anything authentic which we may receive before going to press. At one of the Government departments, just after noon yesterday, it was reported that Marshal KANE was about to coöperate with our forces, then near Baltimore, with 15,000 Maryland recruits. At a later hour it was said that a courier had arrived from our Commanding-General, who, among other items—the very recital of which was enough to make a man stand on his tip-toes—stated that our forces occupied every depot between Washington City and Baltimore. We don't doubt that such is the case, even though the courier may prove a myth. We have perfect confidence in our ability to take either Washington or Baltimore, and for the future we say away with milk and water prudence. Let our Commanding-General, Smith Jones, be untrammeled by orders tied with red tape. If we were in his place, and an order should come to fall back, we would shoot the courier, burn the order and go ahead, regardless of consequences. We see, for the first time since JACKSON's valley campaign, the dawn of the kind of strategy which will end the war. God grant that it may terminate as successfully as it has begun. We have a great Chief Magistrate—in our humble opinion, we doubt whether, with his imperfections, the whole world could in this crisis furnish us a better. We have in command of the army of Northern Virginia the greatest living military chieftain, but we have subordinate Generals with the dash of MURAT and the sublime courage of LANNES, who, up to this time, have never had an opportunity to show what they really were. This Maryland campaign will, we firmly believe, convince the world that JACKSON was not the only General after LEE that the war has developed.

As we expected, the above was hardly in type before we received more cheering news through the Washington *Chronicle* of the 12th. Within three miles of Baltimore, and within the same distance of Washington on the evening of the 11th, who can dispute the triumphant entry of our troops into either city. Surely, not the flying mob of Gen. WALLACE, or the militia, or loyal leaguers of either the Federal capital, or the monumental city.

This is the 15th, and by this time we probably hold Washington or Baltimore.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON.

At 10 o'clock last night we obtained the following dispatch, which explains the condition of affairs in North Georgia:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 14, 1864.

A body of Federal cavalry crossed the river last night opposite Newnan, but were driven back by Brig.-Gen. ARMSTRONG. All quiet elsewhere.

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, General.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

We repeat the oft-told tale of all quiet around Petersburgh yesterday. From the *Express*, received by the train, we learn that Wednesday was ushered in with heavy artillery firing. On the centre the enemy's big guns were opened with great rapidity, and our batteries replied promptly, giving the enemy as good as he sent. The picket firing and skirmishing were about the same as usual, and, from all accounts, little or no harm was done on either side.

The impression still prevails that the enemy contemplate an early departure from Petersburgh. Many thought yesterday that the artillery duel, which was inaugurated by the Yankees, was intended to cover a movement which it was specially desirable should be concealed. The usual accompaniments of drum-beating, horn-blowing and other Chinese customs were also extensively practiced.

It is now positively known that the Sixth Army Corps, (WRIGHT's,) left for Washington Friday night last, and another (name unknown) took its departure Sunday night. A large number of transports were in the river night before last, apparently awaiting cargo, and these may ere this have carried off another corps.

The enemy have manifested but little disposition during the past two or three days to exchange papers, and the cause is quite obvious, the tidings from Maryland being anything but cheering to them.

THE FIGHT AT REAMS.

We noticed in yesterday's issue a fight at Reams' Station on Tuesday, between the Yankee cavalry and ours. We have since learned that the Yankees were commanded by Gen. GREGG and our cavalry by Gen. FITZ LEE. The 83 prisoners captured by us reached Richmond last night by the Petersburgh train. Among them were two officers—one a Major and a North Carolina deserter, who was identified in Petersburgh. He was separated from the others at our Provost-Marshal's office and consigned to appropriate quarters. His case will be duly attended to.

POOR SHERIDAN ON THE MOVE.

The force under SHERIDAN, consisting of two brigades, which we stated in Wednesday's issue was moving toward Portsmouth, were at last accounts like the wandering Jew—still a moving. The *Express* says some think they are getting towards North Carolina; others that they are to embark at Portsmouth for the seat of war in Maryland.

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, July 12.

There has been no change in the position of affairs during the last few days. The enemy are in position on the north side of the river. There is some firing between sharpshooters, with occasional artillery firing by the enemy, without damage to us.

A small force is reported on this side of the river, about eight miles above the railroad bridge. They keep very close to the fort.

The Governor arrived here last evening, and is urging forward everything for the defence of Atlanta. His proclamation calling on every one between the ages of sixteen and forty five to report at Atlanta, receives the approval of all classes.

REBEL DEFEAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

The following dispatch is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of July 16:

OKALONA, July 14.

To Gen. Braxton Bragg.

We attacked a column of the enemy, under SMITH, yesterday, on the march from Pontotoc. We attacked him in his position at Tupelo this morning, but could not force his position. The battle was a drawn one, and lasted three hours.

(Signed,) S. D. LEE, Lieut.-Gen.

REBEL NEWS VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 17, via BALTIMORE, Monday, July 18.

Among the prisoners recently captured in front of Petersburgh is JESSE SEGAR, nephew of Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR, of this district.

By a contraband who has escaped and arrived within our lines, we have obtained the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 15th inst., containing the following telegrams:

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 12.

The enemy are in position on the north side of the Chattatoochee River. There is some firing between the sharpshooters, with occasional firing by the enemy, without damage.

A small force is reported on the south side of the river, eight miles above the railroad bridge. They keep close to the fort.

The Governor arrived here last evening, and is urging forward everything for the defence of Atlanta.

His proclamation, calling upon every one between the ages of 16 and 45 to report at Atlanta, receives the approval of all classes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, July 13.

The enemy are massing on our right near Roswell.

A portion of the Yankee army are on the south side of the Chattahoochee.

SHERMAN's headquarters are near Vining Station.

Skirmishing continues near the railroad bridge.

Everything is quiet below.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* has the following:

"We shall not attempt to lull to a fancied security our readers by the declaration that Atlanta is not in imminent danger and peril. Its capture, however, cannot be considered a forgone conclusion."

If Gen. Johnston cannot make a successful battle or hold the enemy in check along the Chattahoochee he cannot anywhere below it, and the only temporary check in that event would be the capture of Atlanta, purposely thrown at the feet of the rapacious invaders, to stay their appetite for conquest.

We have no doubt that the Federal General would be satisfied with the capture of Atlanta and garrison, and fortify it as a base for future operations."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Nothing occurred yesterday in front of Petersburgh. This is GRANT's amusement while waiting the result of events in Maryland."

The *Dispatch* gives the most exaggerated accounts of the rebel raid into Maryland.

A correspondent of that paper says that thirty-two Yankee prisoners, including one Major, were captured on Wednesday at Reams' Station. They were brought to this city yesterday, and committed to the Libby Prison.

Military Affairs.

It is well known in military circles that militia regiments entering the United States service during the call for one hundred days' men, will be expected to serve their full time, "unless sooner discharged," and that thirty, sixty and ninety days' men will not be accepted. There is considerable stir among the regiments incident to their being mustered into service, and preparations are being made for their early departure. It is generally understood our militia are to garrison the defences round Washington, in order to relieve several hundred veterans, who will join Gen. GRANT's army.

Yesterday morning there was a meeting of the Fourth Artillery Regiment, Col. TELLER, held in the Division Armory. About three hundred men were present. It was expected orders would be issued for the regiment to march for Washington immediately, but Col. TELLER informed the men that there was a misunderstanding as to the term of service, and that Gen. SANDFORD had gone to Albany to consult with the Governor about matters. Under these circumstances the departure of the regiment will be delayed for a few days.

Pursuant to order the Seventy-seventh will assemble at headquarters this morning, at 9 o'clock, to be mustered into the service of the United States. At 3 P. M., to-day, Col. LYNCH expects to leave for Washington.

The Lindsey Blues Regiment, now organizing for the one hundred days' service under the recent call of the President, is the only regiment that have volunteered their services. A few more men are required to bring the regiment up to the proper standard.

The following orders relative to the movements of the militia have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS 93d REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G., JEFFERSON MARKET, July 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—Commandants will assemble their respective commands at their headquarters at the hour designated in company orders, and will report immediately thereafter to these headquarters any alterations or corrections in Company Rosters. Commandants of companies will report, with their commands fully equipped, at the new Armory, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 3½ P. M. precisely, for muster. A few recruits and substitutes (able-bodied men) will be accepted at these headquarters on immediate application. The regiment will leave at the earliest possible moment. By order.

W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Colonel Commanding.

JAMES H. INGERSOLL, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 26.—Col. HAMLIN BABCOCK is authorized to raise a regiment of National Guard in this division, which will be regularly organized as soon as eight companies of thirty-two men each are enrolled. If the organization can be completed within ten days from this date, the regiment will be called the One Hundredth Regiment of the National Guard, and will be fully uniformed, armed and equipped.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANFORD.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., WESTCHESTER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

In accordance with the above order, Major GEORGE H. BELLOWS, of this command, is hereby empowered and directed to issue authorizations for raising companies for the same.

HAMLIN BABCOCK,
Colonel Commanding 100th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS LINDSEY BLUES REGIMENT, MERCER HOUSE, CORNER BROOME AND MERCER STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—Commandants of companies will assemble their commands at these headquarters on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 8 P. M., for inspection.

Commandants will have prepared company rolls signed by the members. By order,

JOHN N. WILSEY, Colonel Commanding.

THOS. H. C. KINKAID, Acting Adjutant.

Nurses for the Army.

The Army Relief Association, which has done so much to alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers, is about to be incorporated, and will conduct its future operations under the supervision of the Masonic Order. By a recent arrangement with the War Department, the army nurses sent out by the association will receive regular pay, and will be placed under the control of the army surgeons. In order that they may be easily recognized, they will wear a neat uniform, consisting of a blue jacket with bright buttons, a tunic of moderate length (Indian style and no hoops,) and pants. The costume will be appropriate, modest, and much more convenient than the usual female dress for a nurse in attendance at the hospitals.

The surgical lectures before the Relief Association, which have been interrupted for a few weeks, will shortly be resumed.

Fourth Supplementary Draft.

Another supplementary draft to supply a deficiency in the previous supplementary draft in the Third Congressional District, Brooklyn, took place yesterday morning at the office of the Provost-Marshal (Col. FOWLER.) The deficiency was only three. Nine names were drawn, as follows:

SECOND WARD.

Lawrence Murphy, No. 118 Pearl-street.
George Fawthorp, No. 27 James-street.
John Kelley, No. 55 Jay-street.

ELEVENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.

B. F. Adams, No. 31 Fleet-street.
E. D. Meserve, No. 61 Adelphi-street.
C. A. Bacon, Brooklyn City Hospital.
A. S. Parsford, No. 129 Willoughby-street.
James Rich, corner of Atlantic and Court streets.
William Burgess, Washington-street, near Green.

SHERMAN'S ARMY

The Pursuit of Johnston to the Chattahoochee—The Crossing of the River.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Ruff's Station, eleven miles south of Marietta, Ga., July 19, says:

"I will endeavor to give you a few words, and in general the operations of the right and centre of the army for the past two days. So rapidly have movements followed movements, and so wide has been their range, that it was not possible for one to catch more than the great outline of affairs, and note the most obvious results. After the rebels fell back from Kenesaw, and assumed the second great line of defence I have mentioned before, our army at once followed them up, and with an abundance of artillery firing, made them develop their lines full and distinct. The Twentieth Corps performed a conspicuous part in the splendid artillery practice, which finally made it too hot for the rebels in their new line, which they evidently had constructed with the fond hope that we would again fling upon it our infantry.

On the morning of the 8th, the Twenty-third Corps had been fully put in the rear (in reserve) of the forward movement of the Twenty-ninth Corps, which at the same time was advancing to the right, obliquely toward the river, so that it was deployed directly in front and about two miles in advance of the Twenty-third. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps had, meantime, got into position on the right, in the order named, from left to right, and began to advance, skirmishing slightly, and cannonading the enemy, wherever the enemy appeared to be in force. The advance of the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Fourth Corps, meantime, toward the river, was gradually straightening out the rebel semi-circular lines, which I have alluded to in a former letter as investing the railroad bridge, and causing their forces to lengthen out, and consequently extend down the river. They had, besides, a good reason for this extension down the river, in the fact that the right of our army was pushing in that direction to strike the river, and occupy a sufficient extent of its bank to enable us to effect a crossing.

The race was so hotly pushed, however, that we did not succeed in reaching the river until above Howell's Ferry, and then only at an angle, without being able to stretch any considerable force along its immediate bank. The enemy offered what opposition they were able to this movement, by constructing hasty works, but they were unable to draw our forces into an attack. They contented themselves with simply cannonading them at long range, and marching as rapidly as possible for the river. The task which remains for the right at present, then, is to crowd the enemy so hard against the river that he will be compelled to retire upward along its bank, and allow our forces to cross at a point which they can command with their artillery. This will be a difficult task, as the enemy are said to have constructed several forts, mounting four or five pieces each, that will offer much resistance.

FRIDAY, July 8—1 P. M.

This morning the firing was confined entirely to the centre and right, and nothing but the presence of a large body of troops indicates that this is the theatre of bloodshed. The railway cars are here, and last night completed the track to our picket lines, one mile in advance. The rebel and Federal organs have been exchanging shrill compliments this morning within one mile of each other. Col. W. W. WRIGHT and his construction train received a cordial greeting from the boys of the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps.

THE LEFT WING.

Writing on the 7th, the same correspondent says: The left wing has to-day for the most part been quiescent. This is for the present the Fourth Corps, supported by the Twenty-third, which lies in reserve. The Army of the Ohio, as soon as it was relieved on the right by the Army of the Tennessee, at once set out to resume its old position, and arrived at this point yesterday at noon. It has not yet, and probably will not immediately take up a position in the front line, for the simple reason that the other corps form a line of sufficient length to invest completely that of the rebels, and rest securely on the river at either end. There can be but little doubt that a considerable portion of the rebel forces are already across the river, as well as the main portion of their trains and heavy artillery; at least they find occasion to employ very little of the latter in reply to our almost incessant challenge.

In front of the Fourth Corps there was, this forenoon, considerable cannonading, and this afternoon the Fourteenth and Twentieth have been directing, at short intervals, a heavy fire upon the strong intrenchments in their front. It might seem that the artillery practice of late was slow, and so it is somewhat, but for the very good reason that it requires time—often much time—to develop by infantry skirmishers the locality of works of sufficient strength to justify shelling, so lurking and secretive are the rebels in planting them, and so grim is the silence they maintain. We have now approached sufficiently near to the river to become entangled in the river bluffs, which are very steep in many cases and little cleared, offering a great many obstacles to the line of battle and the prosecution of skirmishing. The river level seems to be two or three hundred feet lower than the face of the country about it, and the descent from the main plateau to the river bottom is broken into numerous ragged and irregular hills, forming a labyrinth eminently suitable for the exercise of the peculiar rebel strategy. The greater portion of our line is just well into the edge of these fastnesses, and to attempt to charge upon any works of which we are necessarily in so much ignorance as of these, would be criminal madness.

It is pleasing, therefore, to hear the thunder of our tireless artillery playing upon the rebels, rather than the shout and the rush of men throwing themselves away in a brave but useless assault on these pits of hell. What is more sensible or more humane than to endeavor to crush in their lines and drive them out of the thick pines and rocks by the employment of cold iron rather than of flesh and blood. Patience, then; let the skirmisher slowly and cautiously find out where the rebels lay thickest, and then let our numerous batteries maul them. At Kenesaw the rebels had the better of us. They were above and we below, and they laughed aloud, no doubt, as they saw their murderous shells drop down among us, while they were out of harm's way, but now the tables are turned; they are lower than we, and it will go hard, but we will make them smart for it in turn.

GROUNDS FOR THE REBEL CONFIDENCE.

NAPOLEON says, (and does he not know?) "When two armies are in order of battle, and one has to retire over a bridge, while the other has the circumference of the circle open, all the advantages are in favor of the latter. It is then a General should show boldness, strike a decided blow, and manœuver upon the flank of his enemy. The victory is in his hands." Such are the relative positions of the two armies to-day, and such the balance of chances. One would naturally expect, then, that the rebels would scarcely have ventured to delay this side of the river, for fear we should shell them out of their defences, and then rush suddenly upon them, before they could effect a crossing, and cut their rear to pieces. Gen. JOHNSTON did not fall on his head, therefore we must seek reasons sufficient to account for his action. One is found, no doubt, in the nature of the ground, which offers serious obstacles to a rapid pursuit; and another and stronger one arises out of a sufficiency of reliable bridges, of which they are said to have no less than six. These added to the vexation and losses he could inflict on us for a few days, with a good degree of safety in finally escaping, probably induced the rebel leader to hazard one more parallel on this side of the river.

THE RIGHT WING

Is so far removed from this point that I am little informed as to its operations during the day. It rests upon the river, in a line running northeast and southwest, and is mainly engaged, as the others, in deliberately cannonading the rebel works. The Seventeenth Corps is confronted by two forts, regularly constructed, and mounting four guns each, which it will task our gunners somewhat to silence.

6 P. M.—Intelligence just received officially, makes it certain that the enemy have retired across the river, and that there is now no longer an armed rebel this side of the Chattahoochee. It is certain that they maintained a defiant picket at least two and a half miles out from the river up to 10 A. M., which, of course, must have been a mere shell to cover their retreat. The cannonading this afternoon was mostly at the river, in the attempt to prevent the enemy from throwing up works on the opposite side. It can scarcely be hoped that this can be effected after nightfall covers their operations. The construction train is already nearly to the river, and engineers are busily employed rebuilding the bridge over Woody Branch, a small creek a few miles this side of the river bridge.

The thunder of our cannon must to-day, if not many days before, have resounded through the streets of Atlanta, since it is only seven miles from the river, and is a city set on a hill. What emotions it awakened in the minds of its forty thousand inhabitants—permanent and refugee—when they reflected that it was the sound of cannon which have, in this campaign, never yet gone back or been put to silence, but have advanced steadily two miles and a quarter per day—and only seven miles to Atlanta—may, perhaps, be imagined.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL DEFENCES.

Too much stress cannot easily be laid on the above subject, in order to bring the reader to a proper appreciation of the achievements of this army. As we approach Atlanta they steadily grow upon us—line after line is uncovered by our forward march, each more elaborate and irresistible—irresistible to all save SHERMAN's army—than the last. Imagine all the country between the Allatoona Mountains and the Chattahoochee River ploughed into ridges, on an average, once in five miles—continuous cribs built of rails and poles, or oftener of huge logs twelve miles long, filled with dirt wrenched out from the clenched roots of a Georgia forest, four feet high and six feet wide, running through the thickest woods and cleared fields alike, always two, oftener three, and sometime even five lines deep, and all finished perfectly and polished. The trenches cut down square and true and the parapets shaped as if with the square and plummet—and you have a faint conception of the mazes of rebel fortification, through which this army has fought and flanked its way thus far into the Confederacy. My tent stands to-night within five yards of the huge wrinkle of earth erected by desperate rebels immediately after their abandonment of Kenesaw—the second from the river—and in coming to it I rode for some hours between their first and second main lines, running along on top of a ridge just over against that on which were our own, and truly it seemed more the work of Titans or infernal gods than of any mere men.

The pervading terror with which our artillery has inspired the rebel imagination was well illustrated by the numerous pits dug just inside the breastworks and roofed over with logs and earth to shed the fierce iron rain which poured upon them while they slept(?) and when they waked. The neglected corn-fields were ploughed by our shells as they had not been ploughed for weeks, and I have seen, at least in one case, an oak tree fifteen inches in diameter and quite sound, broken off twenty feet from the ground and the top lying on the ground, from the effect of a single shot four inches in diameter passing through it. Who shall dispute the discretion of burrowing in the ground when such missiles are flying carelessly about?

You should hear the sympathizing remarks made by our boys as they pass these works, which they got by a "flank," without any loss, in commiseration of the "Johnnies" who worked so hard to make them, and never had the opportunity to fire a musket shot from behind them. It is one of the humorsome phases of this grim business of making war; and the substantial effects of marching the men by such works, which were won by strategy and common sense, instead of hard fighting, go far to cheer the spirits of those who are jaded from the long campaign.

Prisoners are reported to have been taken, within the past few days, to the number of 800. This number is well authenticated, as 300 of them were counted in Marietta at one time, and immediately after 500 more on their way thither. Cattle to the number of 200 were also captured, day before yesterday, by the Sixteenth Corps. All other goods and chattels the rebels have succeeded well in running off before us. I do not recall any instance where contrabands have been taken or escaped to us. They are hurried out of the country and kept in the rear, digging the "last ditch," of which the rebels always conclude to dig just one, after being flanked out of the one they then occupy.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Chattanoochee River, on the 10th, says: "Last night, HARDEE's corps, which was the last portion of the rebel army on this side of the Chattahoochie, burnt both the railroad bridge and the wagon road bridge over the river, and retired to the other side. At the time I write this, therefore, there is no rebel force on this side of the Chattahoochee, except guerrillas and straggling bodies of cavalry. The Twenty-third and another corps are across the river. The rest of the army is rapidly following. SHERMAN crosses to-morrow, and there is not much doubt that he will push straight on to Atlanta. The rebels are said to have retired in the direction of Stone Mountain. The general impression seems to be that they will make no further stand for Atlanta. The people of the latter city have earnestly besought JOHNSTON not to deliver cattle anywhere in the vicinity of the place, and the papers are preparing the people to submit to Yankee rule. Don't consider it certain, however, that there will be no further fighting this side of Atlanta. The army is in fine spirits."

How the Soldiers Fight on the Fourth of July.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters, dated on the Chattahoochee, July 9, says:

"On the night of July 2, while the enemy still held Kenesaw, MCPHERSON quietly moved his army to the extreme right, connecting, as has been intimated, with SCHOFIELD. BLAIR's corps withdrew from left to right, followed by DODGE, and supported by LOGAN in making this movement.

The 3d of July discovered the enemy in front, some four miles north of the river. Skirmishing ensued; and on the Anniversary of American Independence the Army of the Tennessee was in position and advancing.

Passing over Nickajack Creek, at Ruff's Mills, and parading the troops in line of battle quickly, the enemy was encountered in deadly earnest. STEVENSON's division of HOOD's corps held strong works, and these it was determined to carry by assault. DODGE's corps was brought up; his batteries took commanding positions, and two brigades were selected to charge the enemy. Gen. Fuller, of VEATCH's division, commanded one; Col. MERSY, of the Ninth Illinois, in SWEENEY's division, wielded the other.

A NATIONAL SALUTE—THE CHARGE.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th of July, the batteries commenced firing a national salute, but every shot was at the rebels. Hardly had the echo of the thirty-fourth gun died away ere the assaulting columns were springing forward with loud cheers. Gen. FULLER, with the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio, charged in line of battle. Col. MERSY, with the Sixty-sixth Illinois, charged in a double line of skirmishers. The rebel works in their front were equally strong and equally difficult to take, but both the charges were successful. You know how well the soldiers fight on the Fourth of July. Alas! some of them will fight no more; they sleep to-day 'neath the turf of the battle-field. FULLER's loss is said to have been one hundred and eight that day. MERSY's was only eight men, all of them wounded.

PRISONERS CAPTURED—WHAT THEY SAY.

As a result of these charges, 128 prisoners were captured. No one of them seemed to be sorry. Passing among them, I found Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee represented.

When JOHNSTON was at Dalton, they say, his army numbered 75,000 men. Now they are confident he has not more than 50,000. The rigors of the campaign—retreating, fortifying and fighting—for two months, often losing sleep, or sleeping only to dream of defeat on the morrow, have sadly depleted the rebel army, and reduced their *morale* to a doubtful stupidity.

Their rations are ample and substantial, and their clothing is good—better than it used to be with them. Only in ammunition is JOHNSTON's army deficient. In JOHNSTON all expressed the highest confidence as a General, soldier and gentleman.

One fellow, who was at Vicksburgh one year ago, being captured by MERSY's men on Monday, remarked: "Well, this is just what you 'uns did for we 'uns last 4th of July."

"What made you give up Kenesaw Mountain?" asked a soldier, in talking to them.

"Oh, well, *Hooker and another regiment flanked us.*" And here they began to charge HOOKER with doing that very mean business ever since leaving Dalton. It is verily true that he has done his share in that line.

ITEMS.

While I write you, all is provokingly quiet. It is believed that when the Rubicon shall have been crossed, the worst feature of the campaign will have been put behind, and short will be the battle for Atlanta.

Officers, as well as soldiers, in SHERMAN's *armies de Republic* look rough, uncouth and all that sort of thing, but health, pluck and rations are still with them. Such a spirit as they exhibit! It would do you all good if I could but partially define it.

Atlanta, with its tall spires, can be seen from the tree tops on this side of the Chattahoochee River if one has a good field-glass. Negroes are working day and night upon its fortresses.

GOV. MORTON'S MEMORIAL.

The memorial of Gov. MORTON, which has been submitted to Congress, in regard to the Indiana troops who were enlisted in 1862, with the understanding that they would be mustered out with the organizations then in the field and to which they were assigned, but are now held to serve the full term of three years, is attracting the attention of all soldiers who were so recruited in that as well as other States.

That the men were so recruited there can be no doubt. The Secretary of War authorized the enlistment of soldiers into old regiments with the pledge that they should be mustered out with the original organizations; the Governors of the Northern States proclaimed the fact; the recruiting officers held out that inducement to recruits to join the old instead of the new regiments. If proof is wanted here is something substantial:

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1863.

His Excellency Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa:

SIR: In reply to yours of the 21st instant, stating the number of regiments raised and to be raised in your State, and also making suggestions in reference to filling old regiments, I am directed to say that recruits for old regiments of volunteers for three years or during the war will be discharged at the expiration of the time for which the regiment was originally enlisted.

* * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:
C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig.-Gen. and A. A. Gen.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:

THE REBEL WORKS.

In company with several Staff officers your correspondent rode through the rebel fortifications a little to the southwest of the Kenesaw—particularly those which were so unsuccessfully attacked by NEWTON and JEFF C. DAVIS, on Monday last. These works were the admiration of all military men, with whom he talked, and it excited no little surprise that JOHNSTON was ever obliged to leave them. It was the universal opinion that they could never have been successfully assaulted, except at an enormous loss, and even then the issue would have been doubtful. The works were in double line, and built in conformity with the most approved style of engineering. They were so well protected by earth as to be impervious to either shot or shell, and the ditching behind is of such character as to afford the best possible protection against shelling. In front of the first line was a *chevau de frise*, and immediately behind a double row of *abattis*. The points of the *chevau de frise* was splintered almost as fine as broom-corn by the terrific shower of leaden hail fired by our men, in the charge made on Monday last, but it was too strong for our brave boys to charge, and so they had to fall back to the rebel skirmish line, where they intrenched themselves. The abattis was very formidable, and consisted of a series of sharpened stakes firmly posted to the earth by means of riders and forks. To give your readers an idea of it, let them imagine a picket-fence inclined so near the earth that the points of the pickets would reach to the knees of a man standing immediately in front of it, and in order to make it immovable, suppose the bottom board of the fence to be fastened to the earth by means of crotches. The *chevau de frise* resembles a long string of those domestic animals known as "saw-horses," with the ends of the "crosses" sharpened. These cross-pieces are inserted at a distance of some two feet apart, through holes bored in a log, and make a most formidable defence.

ENGINEERING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

On Tuesday last, the day after the unsuccessful assault on the rebel lines, McCOOK's brigade, of which the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. LANGLEY commanding, formed the front, determined to advance their line of works in order to mine those of the enemy. As the distance was not more than two hundred feet, it was an extremely hazardous enterprise; but as Yankee ingenuity cannot be baulked, Col. LANGLEY devised a plan, the like of which has not been seen since the commencement of the war. The Colonel and one volunteer crawled from their line to a tree some twenty yards in advance, and, behind it commenced digging a small pit. After digging enough earth to give protection, an empty cracker box was dragged up from the lines by means of a rope, and filled with earth; this was placed in front of the pit, and after digging a little more another cracker box was brought along, filled and placed in juxtaposition. This was continued with success until finally the whole regiment advanced the twenty yards and were safely ensconced behind the cracker-box fortifications. Mining was then at once commenced, but the evacuation of the rebels rendered it useless to proceed with the work to its completion. By the way, some how or another, the rebels became aware of our design, for a prisoner captured yesterday, stated that he was stationed where the mine "would have blown him to h—l, had not our'ns left."

The Fourth—the day we celebrate, was ushered in this morning in the usual style—music and cannonading. The former was at headquarters, while the latter was at the rebels, who have made a demonstration on a range of hills immediately in our front, and four miles south of Marietta. This is in all likelihood only a feint in order to give JOHNSTON time to get properly posted at the Chattahoochee—a "grapevine" being in circulation that nearly all his infantry and artillery is across the river, except the rear guard.

A CUTE TRICK.

On Wednesday morning last, a truce was arranged upon between Col. LANGLEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, of McCOOK's brigade, and the rebel Col. RICE, of the Twenty-eighth Tennessee, to bury the dead killed in the assault made on Monday. Col. RICE was very anxious that the arms and accoutrements of our soldiers who fell at the rebel breastworks should be given over to the rebels. But to this Col. LANGLEY objected, and proposed that they should be regarded as neutral property, and not touched by either party until one or the other should occupy the ground. To this Col. RICE reluctantly consented—knowing that if he did not, it would be equivalent to saying that the rebels were not going to hold their position. The upshot of the matter was just as Col. LANGLEY expected, the rebels evacuated and got all the arms, some 250 Enfield rifles.

From the Colonel I gather the following in relation to the *personnel* of HINDMAN and CHEATHAM, with whom he had a long conversation: CHEATHAM's uniform consisted of an old slouched hat, a blue factory shirt, butternut pants, and a pair of cavalry boots. The supports to his unmentionables were an old leather strap and a piece of web—the *tout ensemble* of a "Johnny" run to seed. CHEATHAM was of the opinion that the war would be settled by treaty, as neither party could conquer. He was satisfied that we had so completely revolutionized Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Louisiana, that they would never form part of the Confederacy. He virtually admitted that he was only fighting from principle, and not for the love of the Southern Confederacy. When Tennessee passed the ordinance of secession, he went with it, and as he had cast his lot, he did not feel disposed to "back down." HINDMAN hails from Arkansas, and has the reputation of being a confirmed gambler and blackleg. He does not command the respect of his own troops and by his brother, officers is despised. In appearance he is quite dressy. His auburn hair flows in ringlets over his shoulders, and it is said a light mulatto girl dresses it for him every morning.

Great praise is due to the rebel Cols. RICE and HOUSE for the gentlemanly and humane manner in which they assisted our forces to pay the last sad rites to those who fell, bravely fighting in front of the enemy's works, on the 27th of June. GUY.

The Fight at Lafayette, Ga.

PARTICULARS OF PILLOW'S DEFEAT.

From the Louisville Journal, July 15.

From an officer of WATKINS' cavalry brigade we learn the following particulars of PILLOW's defeat at Lafayette, Georgia. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of June, Gen. PILLOW's division of rebel cavalry, numbering three thousand men, attacked WATKINS, with the evident expectation of surprising and capturing the whole of his forces without any serious trouble. In attempting to surround and capture the pickets, PILLOW's forces caused an alarm in camp, and before he could charge into the town, WATKINS had the detachments of the Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry mounted and ready for the coming conflict. While Col. FAULKNER, of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, was forming his men, Col. BULL's dismounted brigade charged furiously into his camp and drove him, with those of his men who escaped capture, out of town on the Chattanooga road. Out of Col. FAULKNER's small detachment he lost thirty-five prisoners, including Capt. STACY and Lieut. EVANS. These officers and men, however, did not surrender without a desperate struggle. Not knowing of the mishap to the Seventh, Col. WATKINS charged up the street to reinforce FAULKNER, with the Fourth, Capt. BACON, and the Sixth, Maj. FIDLER commanding. At the head of his column he dashed right in among the Ninth Alabama Cavalry, dismounted. The dense fog obscured the moonlight, so as to render it impossible to know what force he was approaching. The Colonel of the Ninth Alabama believed WATKINS' command to be a part of PILLOW's mounted force that were to approach town in another direction. An exchange of words between the two commanders soon rectified the matter, and WATKINS' order to "go for them" was obeyed to the letter. A desperate hand-to-hand fight occurred, which resulted in forcing our gallant Kentuckians back to the public square. By this time PILLOW's forces had completely circled the town. WATKINS dismounted his gallant 300, and with a portion of the Sixth, and all of the Fourth, only 100 men, he took possession of the Court-house, and ordered Maj. FIDLER, with the remainder of the Sixth, to hold the jail and a corner brick building. Flushed with temporary success, GIDEON J. advanced the whole of his force on WATKINS' positions, with the evident expectation that a display of his numbers would alarm WATKINS and force him to a surrender. In this advance PILLOW succeeded in gaining possession of the whole of the town, except the public square, and all the vacant houses except those occupied by WATKINS' forces. Having gained this favorite position by 5 o'clock, Gen. PILLOW, with his accustomed arrogance, demanded a surrender. WATKINS' modest, but determined refusal, caused a renewal of the conflict. Several furious assaults were made by the infuriated rebels at the houses occupied by the gallant Kentucky boys, each being repulsed with tremendous loss. So furious were their attempts that at one time they gained possession of the lower part of the jail, and threatened to burn out the "d—d Yankees" if they didn't surrender. They were driven out, however, with the loss of a Major and several men.

During the early part of the engagement the rebels exposed themselves recklessly. They soon learned, however, that a Kentuckian can aim as accurately at a traitor as at a squirrel, and that the younger ones possess the coolness worthy the descendants of BOONE. At about 9 o'clock, PILLOW having already more than he had bargained for, saw the skirmishers of the Fourth Kentucky mounted infantry approaching. Without waiting to test their qualities, he commenced a shameful run, leaving nearly all his dead and wounded behind.

The history of this war will furnish no defence more gallant than that made by WATKINS. With only 300 men he fought 3,000 for six hours, inflicting an acknowledged loss of 300, including three Majors, one Colonel commanding a brigade, and several line officers, and in forcing a boasted General to give up a premeditated and supposed well-arranged plan.

Guerrilla Attack on a Paymaster.

COOLNESS OF A LIEUTENANT—HE KILLS ONE GUERRILLA AND WOUNDS ANOTHER—THE SAFE AND MONEY SAVED.

From the Nashville Union, July 15.

Day before yesterday, Maj. HALE, who is paying the troops stationed between here and Murfreesboro, was attacked by a gang of half a dozen guerrillas, and made a narrow escape from capture. He had been to Lavergne, and paid the troops there, and was on his way to Stockade No. 2, six miles from this city, in an ambulance, accompanied by a Lieutenant, whose name we are unable to learn, and two or three men. Before arriving at the stockade he sent the men forward, to reconnoitre, feeling that such a precaution was necessary. Suddenly some half a dozen guerrillas made a dash on his ambulance, when he seized the safe key, and took out all the large bills, and fled with them to the bushes.

The Lieutenant took a Henry rifle with him, and fled also. The horses attached to the ambulance immediately took fright, and had gone but a few rods, when the safe fell out on the ground, when the marauders dismounted, one of them exclaiming, "Here is what we are after!"

They at once threw down their guns, and were about helping themselves to the money, when the Lieutenant, who, with the Paymaster, was secreted in some bushes near by, fired, and wounded one of the men. A comrade immediately went to his assistance, when a second shot brought him to the ground, a corpse. The others then fled without securing any booty.

The horses attached to the ambulance were soon after caught, and the safe brought to this city, without loss.

The same band stole several horses in the vicinity, and captured a planter named ANDERSON, who lives near Lavergne, took his watch, money, horse and clothing, giving him in return for the latter an old, dilapidated suit worn by one of the men, and then released him. They were, however, soon afterward so nearly overtaken that they were compelled to abandon their stolen horses.

In the dead guerrilla, Maj. HALE recognized a man who was at Lavergne in the morning trying to get a pass to Nashville as a loyal citizen.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the River Plate—A Line of European Steamers to Buenos Ayres—Americans Arriving in South America to Avoid the "Draft"—Importance of Closer Commercial Relations with Paraguay—American Ballooning—Liberality of the Government to Protestants.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Friday, May 27, 1864.

The storm that lowered over this city at last mail has disappeared, and no harmful results are left. The two political parties, made unusually vindictive by fear of defeat, had each determined to succeed, even if force should be necessary to accomplish it. The election was before us only two or three days, and our best men looked on the result as certain to be disastrous. By a timely compromise, in which the best qualities of some of our best men were brought out, the edict for the election was withdrawn, and much was saved.

The change that has come over the people of this city and country in the last five years is wonderful. Congress has become an earnest intelligent working assembly, if not of statesmen at least of patriots, and questions of progress pertaining to railroads, steam navigation companies, immigration schemes, &c., &c., are occupying the minds of the assembled wisdom. The opening address of the President at the assembling of Congress was eloquent with its details of material progress. For example, he reported the Rosario and Cordoba Railroad as ready to begin laying down the track on about ten leagues, the railroad south from this city as nearly as far advanced, the Western Railroad as within a few months of completion for its first 75 miles.

It is attracting attention in Europe much more than in the United States, that this country is just beginning to develop its resources with new and unexpected rapidity. Europeans have just established their fourth line of steamers to this port, and with each addition there seems to be an increase of trade and travel. Enterprising Englishmen are coming here in great numbers to seek their fortunes, and the sober and the industrious seldom fail to succeed here.

At present we hardly know why Americans come here while so much remains to be done at home. The West invites the world there, and there is reason to suspect that many who leave the United States now leave because they are in some way shirking the obligations of citizens. At least, we have had examples of this kind—men coming away to avoid the draft and claiming here, in their distress, the aid of loyal men on the ground of being Americans.

Our Government has mistaken its interests in its attitude to Paraguay. That Republic is the most important and most peaceful country in South America, and despotic as it is, the most quiet and permanent. Its products are rapidly augmenting in value and quantity. The production of tobacco and of cotton are especially important. President LOPEZ is extending his railways rapidly and his telegraphs. The workmen are chiefly natives, but the engineers are English, with a very few Americans. By last packet an order went to England for two new steamers for the rivers Pilcomayo and Vermego. Paraguay does not invite immigration, but important commercial relations could be entered into if the United States Government should desire it. As it is, England and France are reaping all present advantages, and are preparing for the monopoly of those of the future.

Mr. WELLS, an American gentleman, has been astonishing the people here by several successful ascensions in a balloon. I was a little surprised in visiting the works the other day to see that all who had a hand in its preparation were Americans. The burden-bearers of it were not, but his assistant and the superintendent of the sewing department, with a New-York sewing machine, and the party who advanced the means of making the gigantic air ship, were all American. It has made a great sensation here. He first ascended with Mr. VAN SLACK, of New-York, and after a delightful ride, they landed about fifteen miles away, and were back in time to try it again next day.

The increased liberality of this country toward other religions than the Roman is quite noteworthy. Already the right of Christian burial is conceded to Protestants in almost every part of the country. The circulation of the Bible here in all languages by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and by the American Bible Society, exceeds the anticipation of all. Going out from this city there are three men constantly employed in this work, and the number of books sold is about 400 per month.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States is taking measures for progress here. Four or five important places in the interior are already occupied, and the Colonies of Germans and French in the provinces are supplied by them with German and French Pastors. There are such gigantic strides of progress made in these countries that the churches that do not keep pace, are voted fogyish, and have to take their place in the rear of the advance column. The Methodist Church is also about to erect a new and more commodious church edifice, an improvement much needed.

So great has been the changes in the flags of this port, by the war in the United States, that to-day there is only one American flag in the harbor—the *Ella Virginia*, Capt. JOHNSON—while there are thirty-six English and seventeen French. The *Flor del Plata*, a national bark, has brought in a story of having been boarded by the *Alabama*, in lat. 13° south, lon. 35° west, but it is doubted by some. We saw it stated that the *Florida* coaled at Madeira on April 6.

The Winter is thus far favorable to the crops and the animals. The drought of last Summer keeps up the price of flour.

The rebellion in Uruguay continues to disturb that country dreadfully. The people are ready for almost anything that will put an end to the confusion. Brazilian intervention is confidently expected.

Some excitement has occurred here among merchants by the discovery of the loss of 17,000 feet of lumber from one cargo. On counting the pieces in the lumber-yard they were found correct in number, but on remeasuring they were found to have been cut in two to cover up in appearance the loss. The boards were found with the lightermen, where, no doubt, heavy tariffs have been similarly paid for years.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

THEIR OPERATIONS IN SEVERAL COUNTIES—THE STORES ROBBED AND CITIZENS WOUNDED.

From the Louisville Democrat, July 15.

For a long time the greater portion of our State has been overrun with guerrillas, who have entered the small interior towns which are unprotected, and besides robbing the stores have committed other outrages upon the citizens, and scarcely a day passes that we are not called upon to record some outrage committed by these bands of roving robbers, who are moving about at will with little or no opposition offered to them in their movements.

So bold have they become of late, that on several occasions they have advanced within a few miles of our city, and robbed many houses of various amounts, and only a few nights since the powder magazine between this city and Portland was broken open and robbed, but by whom has not yet been discovered. How such robberies are committed by small bands of robbers within the sight of cities, without any opposition, is more than we can understand.

On last Monday, a party of six or seven robbers, who claimed to be guerrillas and part of the rebel army, made their appearance about 12 o'clock at night at the house of MATTHEW WAKEFIELD, on Ashes Creek, four miles from Bloomfield, Nelson County, Ky., and, knocking at the front door, demanded an entrance, which demand, as the parties were armed, was complied with; after the door was opened, a light was demanded, when the rascals asked for Dr. O'NEIL, who they said they knew was in the house. The Doctor, who was in the second story, hearing his name called, slipped down stairs and started into the yard, from whence he ran to the corn-field. His movements were made known to the men, who started in pursuit of the Doctor, firing at him seven or eight shots, one of which took effect in his right shoulder, inflicting a very serious though not dangerous wound. They found in the house of MATTHEW WAKEFIELD a valuable horse, a pair of saddlebags, and a carpet sack containing $35 belonging to the Doctor, all of which they carried off.

On Wednesday last, JOHN ASH, formerly a Captain in MORGAN's command, and who escaped from Camp Chase about one year ago, was killed at Van Buren, Anderson County, by a party of the Washington Home Guards. He was a son of VINCENT ASH, who is now a chaplain in MORGAN's command. HALL TOWEL was killed above Van Buren by the same party of Home Guards. About eighteen months since BEN. FARMER, belonging to Capt. JACK ALLEN's command, lost a leg at the house of TOWEL. It is supposed that TOWEL gave notice of the advance of the Home Guards, through which information an old man by the name of HALL was killed, and it is generally believed that TOWEL was killed in retaliation for the death of HALL.

On Saturday night week, a party of guerrillas entered Smileytown, Spencer County, a little after dark. They entered the house of Mr. HOAGLAN, and robbed the family of $50 in money and a cloak, and a fine pin belonging to a daughter of Mr. HOAGLAN. After leaving there, they went to a house near by, and robbed the proprietor, whose name we did not learn, of $17. They next went to LLOYD's store, from whence they carried off a large amount of dry goods and clothing.

On Sunday night last, they entered Mount Eden, Spencer County, and robbed various citizens there of four watches, $250 in money, and over five hundred dollars' worth of dry goods and clothing. They caught Drs. MILLER and HUDSON, and beat them very severely, after which they arrested BEN HOUSER, formerly of the Fifteenth Kentucky. They tied him to a tree, with the intention of shooting him, but from some cause they afterward released him.

Dr. O'NEIL informs us that this portion of the State is overrun with guerrillas, who, during the day, remain concealed in the hills, and at night make their raids into the towns. Among some of the bands now infesting this section of country, he recognized TOM. PARRISH and a young man named MEAD, from this city. We give the above facts as related to us by Dr. O'NEIL.

A FEARFUL RAILROAD COLLISION.

Sixteen Union and Fifty Rebel Soldiers Killed—About Eighty Wounded.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, July 17, 1864.

The collision reported as occuring on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad yesterday, took place on the main line of the Erie Railway, one and a half miles west of Shohola, and about twenty miles west of this place. The train of rebel prisoners (about 800) passed here about 12 o'clock M. of the 15th. It was running "extra" to another train, which carried signals for it. About 2 o'clock P. M. the collision occurred at "King Fuller's Cut," a dangerous portion of the road. The wrecking force, under Mr. COOPER, was immediately forwarded to the spot, accompanied by physicians of this place and a number of citizens. It soon spread abroad that great damage and loss of life had occurred, and the anxiety to learn particulars was intense; but the telegraph office, as is usual in such cases, was a "sealed book." At 9 P. M. a train was sent with provisions, and by the kindness of the railroad officials I was permitted to visit the scene of disaster. On reaching Shohola, at about 10 P. M., we found that most of the wounded had been brought to the village, and were occupying the freight and passenger rooms and the adjoining platforms. Over 60 wounded men lay in this locality, and several more in the "Shohola House." The citizens of Shohola and Barreville (a village just across the Delaware) were untiring in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Men, women and children vied with each other in acts of kindness. After viewing the wounded sufferers, and finding no occasion to remain longe, we passed out among the guard and prisoners who had come out unhurt, on our way to the spot where the collision took place. Here the Delaware curves to the northward, and the railway follows its banks, the convexity of the curve being the same as that of the river. An intervening hill shut out the approaching trains from each other, so that it was impossible to discover one another, until within a hundred yards of each other. Indeed, by mounting the wrecked engines, it could be easily seen that it is almost impossible for the westward-bound engineer to see an approaching train until the very moment of collision. The last of the dead had been removed from the wreck, and lay in ranks by the side of the road, in the edge of a rye-field.

The shock of collision was fearful. Two noble engines were almost entirely demolished, the "171" and "237." The tender of the "171" was heaved upon end, hurling its load of wood into the cab, effectually walling in both engineer and fireman against the hot boiler, and crushing them terribly. Both were found standing at their post, dead. This was the train carrying the prisoners. The first two or three cars were box freight cars, and their frail frames were crushed like rushes. Only one man was saved from the forward car. In the others very many were wounded, and scarcely a car escaped without being crushed. The most industrious endeavors were at once put in requisition to relieve the mangled beings in the wreck. But it was slow work, and their sufferings were intense. As fast as possible the wounded were carried to Shohola, and the dead placed beside the road. On the bank, near the engines, lay some twenty-five rebel dead—many mangled past recognition. Another squad, of as many more, lay further down the road; and still further, wrapped in blankets, lay fourteen of the guard—their duty done forever. Viewed by moonlight, and with lantern, it was a ghastly and horrible sight, although kindly hands had done much, by coverings of leaves, &c., to relieve the horror of the scene and the ghastliness of the dead. As we left, Mr. McCORMICK, wood agent and paymaster of the Delaware division, had arrived with pine boxes for the burial of our own dead. This morning all were buried on the spot, and the graves marked for future recognition. The rebel dead were also decently interred in pine boxes.

The best account I can get, and which is wholly trustworthy, may be summed up as follows: The coal train eastward bound from Hawley takes the main track from the branch at Lackawaxen. The conductor went to the telegraph office at Lackawaxen, as usual, and inquired if the way was clear to Shohola (distance about four miles.) The operator replied that it was clear, and the coal train proceeded at its usual rate to meet the mail train at 8, at its usual passing place. The train which had carried the flag for the train of prisoners had passed Lackawaxen some hours before, and the operator was aware of the fact, and had not long before given a train notice of the same, so I was told.

Thus the coal train, consisting of fifty loaded coal cars, was proceeding at the rate of twelve miles per hour, thinking it all right, and the other train hurrying on its way in fancied security, dashed into the former at twenty miles per hour, and the loss of life and property was the consequence. The tender of the coal engine was lifted several feet into the air by coal cars rushing beneath it. The engineer, catching a glimpse of the approaching train in the cut, jumped for his life, and saved himself.

The casualties are: the engineer of the "171," his fireman, the fireman of the "237," and a flagman, killed. At the hour of leaving the wreck, (1 A. M.) sixteen Union soldiers and nearly fifty rebels were dead, nearly all taken from the wreck with life extinct. The wounded cannot, I think, fall far short of seventy-five to eighty men.

All the blame seems to be traced to the telegraph operator. It is said he was intoxicated the night before the accident, and it was nothing unusual for him to be in that condition when assuming his post of duty. It is said that he has disappeared.

Mr. RIDDLE, Superintendent of the Delaware division, went on the first train to the scene of the wreck, and was untiring in his efforts to relieve the suffering and get the road ready for trains again. The first train came through this morning about 9 o'clock, and all will be running regularly in a day or two.

How the Government Gets its Coal.

SEIZURE OF THE READING RAILROAD.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 18.

The almost total stoppage of the coal trade for the last two weeks from the Pottsville region will be used as an excuse for advancing again the price of coal. Until the Government is supplied, no steamboat, broken or egg coal can be shipped to regular dealers from Pottsville. We hope that every effort will be made to prevent any further suspension of the trade for the balance of the season. It is a fearful responsibility to assume on the part of the employed or employes, when it results in heaping so heavy a tax on the whole community.

The officers of the Reading Railroad Company, says the *Miner's Journal*, have failed to come to terms with their employes on the different branches. This is greatly to be regretted, as the men have conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, and they seem to think they asked no more wages than what they were entitled to, with the present advanced prices of everything. The Reading Company, however, on the other hand, state that, if they had yielded everything that was demanded, there was no security that they would not have had another demand made upon them in a short time.

In the meantime, the Government supply of coal was rapidly diminishing, and the Reading Road, with all its branches, were seized for Government uses. A new set of hands were also sent up from Washington and vicinity to work the laterals. As these hands are new at the business, it will take some time before the trade is resumed in full.

The following order was issued on the 11th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1864.

To Chas. E. Smith, President Reading Railroad:

SIR: The Reading Railroad and its branches are hereby seized for the military service of the United States.

Its operations will be conducted under my directions solely for military purposes until further orders.

GEO. CADWALADER, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

A number of coal trains were dispatched to market, but owing to a disagreement about prices with the Government contractors or agents, the Government was receiving but little coal, and on the 13th the following order was issued:

NOTICE TO COAL OPERATORS.

READING, July 13, 1864.

To JAMES MILLHOLLAND, Esq.: We have received an order from Col. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to the following effect:

1. Forbidding the loading or shipping of steamboat, broken, or egg coal, for any other party or purpose than the United States Government.

2. Permitting all other sizes of coal to be sent to anybody freely, as before, either by canal or railroad.

3. Ordering Reading cars to be loaded with Government sizes so far as they are required for that purpose.

4. What Reading cars are left, after the Government sizes are shipped, may be distributed pro rata.

Please have the above strictly carried out, and let no Government sizes of coal pass the scales except for Government use.

Pinegrove and Broad Top precisely as before. I will advise those concerned.

Please publish the above order of Col. CROSMAN, at Pottsville, Mount Carbon, Ashland, and our scale offices.
G. A. NICOLS.

We here take occasion to remark, that there would be no difficulty in the Government obtaining all the coal that is required, if it were not alleged, and generally believed, that a combination exists in Philadelphia to extort coal at very low rates from the operator, in order that the contractors or agents may make large profits. It is notorious that the coal operators have always been selling their coal to the Government at much lower rates than to their regular customers, and we know that a large portion of our coal operators are willing to sell to the Government at from $1 to $1 50 per ton less, provided they were satisfied that the Government derived the advantage of the reduction, instead of the contractors or agents. We are assured that nearly the whole difficulty in obtaining coal arises from these causes.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Details of the Expedition to Jackson.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Friday, July 15—11:30 P. M.

By the steamer *Magenta*, Capt. HOLCRAFT, I have New-Orleans papers of the 9th and 10th, Vicksburgh 12th, and Memphis of the evening of the 14th.

The *Magenta* was fined $500 here to day by Gen. MEREDITH for refusing to take the United States mail on her down trip.

The Vicksburgh *Herald*, of the 12th, has the following particulars regarding Gen. DENNIS' late raid to Jackson and his fight near Canton.

Our forces moved from Black River on the morning of the 3d of July, in command of Brig.-Gen. DENNIS.

Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM joined the expedition at Champion Hill the same evening, not to take immediate command, but merely the general direction of operations. The whole force, horse, foot and artillery, numbered less than three thousand. The marching was very severe, owing to the intense July sun. The enemy were not met in force, though the advance had numerous slight skirmishes, until he was found strongly posted on the east bank of the creek three miles this side of Jackson, on the 5th.

They were shortly compelled to abandon that position upon the sending of a flanking force of two regiments and a half to the left, under command of Col. COATS, of the Eleventh Illinois.

Before retiring, the enemy indulged in considerable brisk and accurate artillery practice, but no damage was sustained from it by our men.

The same evening our forces were quartered in and about Jackson, and fared well enough in its luxurious shades. They burned no houses and did no violence, and took only soldiers' spoils—poultry, fruit and vegetables.

The citizens of Jackson seemed fearful lest they should, somewhere upon their premises, encounter the terrible negro in blue, but they did not encounter him.

On the evening of the 6th, the troops, having had twenty-four hours' rest, were moved out from town. As they were leaving town, a public-spirited citizen climbed the cupola of the State House and signaled by waving his white handkerchief to the rebel cavalry. He was summarily shot down by some of the Provost Guard who lingered behind to pick up stragglers. It was proposed to camp three miles from Jackson, at the intersection of the Vicksburgh and Canton roads. The enemy, however, were discovered to have moved down to a point on the Canton road commanding the road to Vicksburgh, and fiercely shelled our advancing column.

Their movements had been anticipated but not in so great force. From prisoners and citizens it was ascertained that the enemy's force consisted of a full battery of artillery, WITHERS' and ADAMS', GHOLSON's, SCOTT's and one other brigade of cavalry or mounted infantry, and they proposed at the very least to borrow considerable transportation and stores of Uncle Sam.

The battle on the evening of the 6th developed the strength and position of the enemy sufficiently to enable the action to be renewed as soon as it was light enough next morning. In the course of the fight, which was characterized by continuous skirmishing with much artillery dueling, and one splendid charge of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, the enemy were pressed back sufficiently to allow our train to move past the threatened point, without loss of beast or vehicle.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock our troops were withdrawn from the field without annoyance from the enemy who seemed so well satisfied with the result of the engagement as to be disinclined to avail themselves of any advantage of mounted men over infantry in the pursuit.

When near Clinton, however, the enemy twice assailed our rear guard, and to know the result of that contest it needs but to be said that upon the Eleventh Illinois Infantry devolved the task of withstanding the onset. The second charge was a very determined effort to take two guns of BOLTON's Chicago Battery, in command of Lieut. MOORE. The enemy came up in mass to within sixty yards of our line; but the rapid administration of cannister by the artillery and steady volleys of the Eleventh Illinois, soon drove back the enemy and well strewed the ground with dead and wounded.

The enemy at this point either went in search of other game or sought repose and shelter from the oppressive sun, for they disturbed our wearied column no more.

In these engagements, our loss was less than 150 killed and wounded. The extreme heat was, no doubt the occasion of the loss of a *few men* on our side. We gained thirty or forty prisoners. But one house was burned during the entire expedition, and that was done by order of Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, for the reason that a very public-spirited citizen of Clinton saw fit to signal from his window with a white handkerchief to the enemy's cavalry, which was hovering near the town, while the train was lying in corral near the suburbs, with a very small guard, most of the forces being deployed at the front.

The enemy's cavalry dashed into town upon this signal, but found the train guard so disposed as to make it uncomfortable to stay long. Several saddles were emptied, and the house of the person who was thus positively identified as a violator of the laws of war was burned to the ground, and his person secured.

Not a bale of cotton was brought in with this expedition.

With supplies enough to carry our forces to Jackson, and returning by moderate marches and without much delay, the destination of the expedition was reached, its object effected, and its return in good time, without the loss of a man for whom there was not two lost to the enemy, without the loss of a gun or wagon, and without any of the disasters which bad management has too often brought upon such expeditions.

To the coolness, skill and watchfulness of the Major-General Commanding, with the able support of Brig.-Gen. DENNIS, is due the credit for the withdrawal of the little army from its rather perilous situation, and for not only disappointing the enemy of their expected booty, but for giving them a rap on the knuckles which they will not forget.

The gallantry of the veteran troops, infantry and cavalry, was such as it has always been. The conduct of the squadrons of colored cavalry under Major COOK, was not only unexceptionable but worthy of all praise. The enemy would have needed to have invoked to their aid a whole forest of FORRESTS to have been able to add this encounter to their list of successes.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Rumors from Smith's Expedition—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

The steamer *Sunny South* has arrived from Memphis, bringing one day's later news.

Gen. SMITH's movements are not yet fully explained, the reports being of such a conflicting character that the difficulty seems to be to get at the truth. Some say that SMITH has been badly defeated near Brownsville; others apparently as truthful, report that FORREST's forces has been badly cut up, and he himself either killed or dangerously wounded. In such a case, it is best not to give too great credence to either rumor, for they are but rumors, and wait for reports which can be authenticated.

On Wednesday quite a fight occurred between a portion of the rebel Gen. BUFORD's cavalry, under Capt. COBBS, and a detachment of Tennessee cavalry, and the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey infantry, the latter numbering not far from three hundred men, and being commanded by the Major of the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey. The location of the skirmish was some fifteen miles from Columbus. The rebels, who were in ambush, took our men by surprise, and at first drove them, but they rallied, charged upon the Confederates, and finally drove them off the field, capturing Capt. COBBS, who was severely wounded through the head by falling off his horse, which was shot under him, and the killing of ten rebels outright and wounding a goodly number.

Not a man on the Union side was killed, only one being wounded, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

COBBS is in confinement at Columbus, suffering tortures, but says BUFORD will soon attack the garrison and release him.

In fact, BUFORD is reported as being in that vicinity with a considerable force, and Columbus has for several days been kept in readiness for an attack. Our hundred-day troops only wish the Confederates may come. They are ready to welcome them after their own fashion.

Gen. WASHBURN's order restricting trade has been somewhat ameliorated as far as Kentucky is concerned, and loyal residents are now daily looking to this point, and crossing the river to secure food, clothing and necessaries, of which for a long time they have stood much in need.

There has been some talk to the effect that Missouri residents may also be allowed to come in for stores soon.

Much care will have to be exercised by our officers, else abuses of this leniency will quickly creep in, and goods will be finding their way to the enemy.

A new hospital for the United States Government use has been ordered to be erected at this place, under the direction of Dr. ALLEN, our Medical Director. It will be soon put under contract. It is also said that a new commissary building will be built upon the Ohio levee, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. Such a structure is much needed, storing facilities being too much circumscribed upon the decks of the old steamer *H. W. R. Hill*, now used for that purpose.

Lieut. WM. CURRIE, the Assistant Quartermaster at this post, has been promoted to the grade of Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. He has long been in charge of the Forage Department at Columbus and Cairo.

Considerable sickness is prevalent among the hundred day troops, both here and at Columbus, Ky., the diseases being mostly diarrhœa and measles. I have talked with Chaplain PHILLIPS, of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois, to-day, and he says that what is needed now is blackberry cordial, Catawba bitters and dried fruits for his men.

The Sanitary Commission is not fully supplied with these at present. Much suffering may be avoided by contributing these things.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Some curious statistics have just been given respecting a class of literature, which, though rarely meeting the eye of ordinary book-buyers, has been stimulated into astonishingly rapid growth by the military events of the day, and now proffers to thousands in the tedium of camp and garrison life, &c., the only accessible means of mental culture. We allude to the "Dime Books" started by an enterprising firm in the year 1859. The distinguishing feature of the series was the price of each, ten cents, or a dime, from whence they take their name. They already amount to several hundred separate publications, and circulate, especially in the armies of the United States, to an extent perfectly unprecedented. Up to April 1 of this year, an aggregate of *five millions* of Messrs. BEADLE & Co.'s "Dime Books" have been put in circulation, of which at least half were novels, nearly a third song books, and the remainder hand books, biographies, etc. Over 350,000 copies of the *Dime Song Book, No.* 1, have been sold. The *Dime National Tax Law* has reached a circulation of more than 200,000 copies. The first edition of the dime novel *Seth Jones*, by E. S. ELLIS, was 60,000 copies. It is satisfactory to learn, as a recent critic in the *North American* assures us, from actual examination, that the dime literature is unexceptionally moral, and contains nothing than can even remotely pander to vice, whatever fault may be found with the literary style and composition; and it is a striking fact that the best books on the list are those that meet with the most steady and constant demand, so that the publisher is encouraged to raise the standard of merit, and discard gradually the poorer books—replacing them by works of real excellence.

—Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM announces that his publishing business will in future be conducted through the house of Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, who will manufacture Mr. PUTNAM's various editions of WASHINGTON IRVING's WORKS, Memoirs, &c., at the Riverside Press, giving them all the outward attractions obtainable by the highest typographic skill. Mr. PUTNAM is one of the fortunate individuals who has "two strings to his bow"—a fine publishing trade and an important Collectorship of Internal Revenue, no doubt, does wisely to relax the pressure of one of these, and IRVING could scarcely be in better hands than those of the enterprising young firm to whom he is temporarily transferred.

— Sporting literature has received an important addition due to a writer known from the title of his first work as "The Old Forest Ranger." In his present book, *My Indian Journal*, Col. WALTER CAMPBELL conveys a vivid picture of the field sports of India, with notes on the Natural History and Wild Animals of the country, adding also a visit to the Neilgherrie Hills, and a cruise to the Nicobar Islands. This handsome volume is appropriately embellished with spirited illustrations sketched from nature by the author. It altogether forms a complete hand-book of field sports in Hindostan, where tiger shooting and elephant hunting call into action the noblest energies of the sportsman.

—The recent increase of cost in all the processes and materials that enter into the manufacture of books is so great, that there is at this moment almost a cessation of their issue, until publishers can revise their prices and determine on what scale to estimate the works that they now have in various stages of progress. The former value of type metal, of which stereotype plates are made, was seven cents per pound; it is now not far from thirty cents. Paper it is difficult to know the cost of, as the manufacturers refuse to name any sum for future contracts. There has recently been a successful strike for wages among printers, by which they are increased nearly a third, and the expense of bookbinding is now, through similar causes, double what it was eighteen months since. To be added to all this is the Internal Revenue Tax of five per cent. in the cost of manufacture; so that an entire revisal of the current prices will be necessary. In spite of these drawbacks, the prospect of the publishing trade are flourishing, as reading matter is demanded by all; and when once the public concede the necessity of a higher scale of remuneration, there are symptoms of great activity in the book market.

—No artist ever made such a sudden advance in popular favor as the French designer DORE has done by his late magnificent illustrations to *Dante* and *Don Quixote*. It is a credit to the French Press to have produced the volumes containing them. There are no English publications of a recent date to be compared to them. To the *Don Quixote* was given two years of the artist's life, which were passed in Spain until he was completely saturated with the spirit of the scene. The result is shown in the two noble folio volumes, containing several hundred drawings, executed on a scale almost new to wood engraving, and exhibiting effects of light and shade, &c., never before attempted or imagined by any artist. M. DORE seems to have raised up a school of engravers who faithfully second his wonderful graphic creations. The transcendent merit of these illustrations is so great, that though the work sells, we believe, for about two hundred and fifty dollars a copy, Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. have found their account in importing a small supply for this country, and the volumes may be examined at their store in Broadway.

—The French Government have given their patronage to a magnificent work on American antiquities, the first number of which is just issued. It is entitled *Ancient Monuments of Mexico and Yucatan, Palenquè, Occocinzo, and Other Remains of Ancient Mexican Civilization.* A collection of pictorial views, bas reliefs, fragments of architecture, vases, terra cottas, with maps and plans drawn from nature, by M. DE WALDECK, with letter press by the Abbe BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, an ecclesiastic distinguished for his long residence in Mexico and devotion to Aztec studies. The plates are of the largest folio size, and executed with all the most modern appliances toward the perfection of graphic art.

—Like our own MAX MARETZEK, the great Italian opera manager of London, Mr. BENJAMIN LUMLEY, has become the historian of his own career, and in the retirement which followed the failure of his enterprise has proposed the narrative of his twenty years' dealings with the imperious Queens of Song, whose enchanting qualities are generally reserved for "before the curtain" of their operatic realm. It was, as the legal adviser of M. LAPORTE, a former manager of the Italian opera, that Mr. LUMLEY's acquaintance with the subject commenced, and in the death of that gentleman he was induced to succeed to the perilous enterprise. The man who can harmonize the conflicting claims of rival prima donnas, and the skill displayed by Mr. LUMLEY, must possess diplomatic powers of a high order, and it is curious to read how his position and consequent exertions placed him in communication with many of the first statesmen in Europe—as Count CAVOUR, Prince METTERNICH Count NESSELRODE, &c. The present Emperor of the French was one of his firmest allies, and the *Reminiscences of the Opera*, records many instances of his consideration for Mr. LUMLEY. One characteristic speech is given, which, from its brevity, may be quoted. At the time when CAVAIGNAC was fighting with the mob of Paris, in the terrible insurrection of June, 1848, Mr. LUMLEY had commented upon the fact of his continuing to fire on the people after all danger of the success of the *émeute* had vanished, "The man is clearing the way for me," was the prophetic reply of the future Emperor. Operatic gossip is always so popular that this book may safely be recommended to our publishers' notice.

—*The American Journal of Science and Arts* for July does not contain so large a proportion of articles of popular interest as did the May number, but scientific men will probably welcome it all the more warmly on that account. The following are the titles of the principal papers: "On Certain Harmonics of the Solar System, by Prof. DANIEL KIRKWOOD; "Abstract of Prof. MEISSNER's researches on Oxygen, Ozone and Antozone," by S. W. JOHNSON; "On the Transparency of the Earth's Atmosphere," by CLEVELAND ABBE; "The Original Accounts of the displays in former times of the November Star Shower," by H. A. NEWTON; "Molecular Physics," by H. A. NORTON; "On the so-called Barrel Quartz of Nova Scotia," by B. SILLIMAN, Jr. The summary of Scientific intelligence is very full and interesting.

Naval Movements.

THE SEARCH FOR THE FLORIDA.

Those war-steamers which were sent in search of the *Florida* are returning to this and other ports, and report no trace of her in the latitudes through which they were ordered to cruise, when they were there at least.

THE NAVY-YARD.

Another pay-day has come round at the Navy-yard, and this time over $300,000 will be disbursed to the employes in the different departments. The number of hands employed at present in all the shops and in the premises generally is nearly seven thousand, constituting probably a larger gang than finds employment in any other naval station or arsenal in the world. Of these nearly half may be mechanics, whose wages have increased to such an extent that it now exceeds that of the clerks. In the ordnance department heavy guns for the new fleets of armored and wooden frigates building in different parts of the country are being hurriedly prepared, the great national foundry in the Washington Navy-yard being constantly employed in the fabrication of projectiles and armaments.

In two weeks from this date the commanding officer at Brooklyn will have the splendid first-rate *Susquehanna* ready to join the chase for privateers. She will be put formally in commission on Wednesday, when the crew and officers designed for her will go on board. A few days will then suffice for the final preparations for her departure. The ocean ironclad *Dictator* will be delivered over to the Government in a few weeks, and her arrival at the yard is looked forward to with interest.

The marines, and, we believe, some of the sailors dispatched to act as artillerists to Baltimore, have returned, and resumed the duties for which they were detached before their departure.

A JANITOR ARRESTED FOR THEFT.—PATRICK WARD, late janitor of the building No. 18 Exchange-place, was arrested yesterday by Officer BRADY, of the First Precinct, charged with having on the 3d of May last stolen the sum of $1,647 from Mr. S. H. BENOIST, who occupied an office in the above-named premises. It appears that WARD took the money from the drawer of the desk in Mr. BENOIST's office and immediately thereafter disappeared. He was not again seen by the officers until yesterday, when he was taken before Justice DOWLING and, after an examination, was committed for trial. The money has not been recovered.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—STEPHEN CRARY, of No. 696 Water-street, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer SPEIR, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with having made a felonious assault on MARY REYNOLDS, of No. 97 Mercer-street. The accused was taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was examined. It appears that, becoming highly excited in regard to MARY's conduct, he drew his revolver and fired four shots at her, none of which took effect. CRARY was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

Decision in Admiralty—Bill of Lading—Not liable for Breakage.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

James B. Elliman et al. vs. The Brig David Caroline.—This was a libel filed to recover damages for loss and injury to some retorts and tiles shipped on board the brig at Antwerp, to be brought to this port. The libelants alleged that the loss was occasioned by insufficient care in the stowage and carriage of the goods. The bill of lading, which was dated April 25, 1862, acknowledged the receipt of the cargo on board in good order, and engaged to transport the same to New-York, and deliver it in like good order, the perils and fortunes of the sea excepted, on payment of freight. And indorsed upon the bill of lading were the words "weight and contents unknown. Ship not accountable for leakage, breakage nor rust."

Held by the Court—That there seems to be no reason in principle or authority to question the power of parties to contracts of carriage, to limit as between themselves the common law extent of that obligation. (1 Parsons on Cont. Ch. 15 and note. The New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co. *vs.* The Merchants' Bank, 6 How., 344)

That the gravamen of this action is the supposed inherent absoluteness of the undertaking of the ship to deliver the goods to the consignees at the port of destination in the same order they were received on board. But the evidence of the bill of lading shows that the ship disclaimed all knowledge of the contents, and any guarantee of the carriage as to "leakage, breakage or rust." As to those particulars, the shipment was placed on the same footing as in respect to the perils of the seas.

That this stipulation takes away all legal foundation for the suit. The vessel is discharged from the duty of providing at her own risk against losses or injuries to the cargo from these causes, as incidents or accidents of navigation, when not produced or augmented by the wrongful act or negligence of the owners or agents of the ship itself. There is no affirmative proof of that character before the court.

That the acceptance of the bill of lading by the libelants with the qualifications annexed to it, renders the exemption stated in it part and parcel of the positive stipulations of the shipping agreement so far as their interest in it and the obligations of the ship are concerned. They are equivalent to a direct assertion by the master and a consent by the shippers on the execution of the bill of lading, that the risk from perils of the seas and the inherent fragility and exposures of the cargo are to be cared for by the shippers at their own risk.

That it therefore belonged to the consignors to furnish the articles to the ship so prepared as to be fitted for transportation.

That on this assumption there is no misconduct or negligence proved against the vessel in the transportation, by which she is liable to the damages demanded.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Edwards; for claimants, Mr. Dukes.

A Successful Faro Bank—Action against John Morrissy to Recover Money Lost at Gambling.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardoso.

John Moran vs. John Morrissy—This is an action to recover the sum of $11,750, alleged to have been "paid and advanced" by the plaintiff to the defendant, and which it is claimed the defendant *refuses to refund.*

The plaintiff's bill of particulars also avoided the particulars, setting forth, among other items, as follows:

"1861—Jan. 4, to amount advanced, $200."

Defendant's counsel contending that this bill of particulars did not touch sufficiently upon the particulars in respect to the paying and advancing the money to the defendant, to enable him to meet the claim properly at the trial, moved for an order requiring the plaintiff to make his bill more definite and certain.

The motion was resisted for the purpose of procuring an opinion as to whether, assuming the cause of action to be money alleged to have been lost at play, a complaint similar to a declaration *indebitatus assumpsit*, under the former practice, would be sufficient.

In the course of his opinion on this point Judge Cordozo says:

"I think the complaint should be special, that the plaintiff must set out the facts and bring himself within the statute by force of which he claims to recover." (McKeon vs. Corbertz, 1 Hall's Sup. Ct. Rep. p. 300.)

The motion was granted with $10 costs.

Pablo de Arista has also an action in this court for a like cause against the defendant to recover $23,000 lost, as alleged, in the defendant's saloon in this City, and at Saratoga—a notice of which has appeared in the TIMES.

The Proprietorship of the "World"—Ex-Mayor Opdyke and the Letters of T. W.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

George Opdyke vs. Manton Marble, Elon Comstock and others Unknown.—This action is brought to make the proprietors of the *World* newspaper liable in civil damages for the publication of, and comments on, a certain letter of "T. W.," referring somewhat pointedly to the plaintiff. The damages are laid at $20,000.

An application now coming up for the examination of Manton Marble, with a view of ascertaining who are interested with him in the proprietorship of the *World*, the matter was postponed until the first Monday in September, by consent of parties.

United States District Court.

The new prize act recently passed by Congress having provided for the appointment of an additional prize Commissioner, Edward H. Owen, Esq., who was one of the Commissioners first appointed by the court, was appointed to fill the place, and was sworn into office on Friday.

Abatement—General Issue—Writ of Error.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Wm. D. Thompson, Consul, &c., vs. Augustin Valarino.—NELSON, C. J.—1. The nonjoinder of the proper parties, defendants, was waived by pleading over after judgment for plaintiff on the plea in abatement. The defect of parties was available only by plea in abatement, not under the general issue.

2. This suit, having been commenced within a year after the reversal of the judgment for the plaintiff in the State Court, is an answer to the bar of the statute of Limitations within the 104th section of the Statutes of New-York. (p. 228, Blatchf. Ed.)

3. We think the court was right in excluding the general balance of Mason & Thompson against McKaighn & Golding, existing at the time when the insurance was effected on the cargo of schooner *America*, and that the items allowed against the plaintiff were as liberal as is warranted by the commercial rule.

Judgment of the court below affirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 18, 1864.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	102¾	20 Erie Railway.....	113¾
14,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	104	400 do..........s3	112⅞
5,000 do.	104¾	1100 do.	113
7,000 U.S.6s,1-yr.C..	94¾	100 do.	113¾
1,000 do.	94¾	100 Erie Railway Pr..	112½
10,000 Ohio & Miss.C..	48¾	24 do.	112¾
15,000 do	48	200 Reading R.	131
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	131	200 do..........s10	131¾
2,000 C.&N.W.1st M.c	103	400 do.	131¾
1,000 do.	103¾	1400 do.	131¾
3,000 Han.&St.J.L.G.	101¾	200 do..........b3	132
4,000 Clev. & Tol.S.F.	115	100 Mich. Cen. R.	133¾
2,000 Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	116	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅞
6,000 do.	115¾	200 do..........b10	83¾
450 Canton Co.	35	350 Ill. Cen. Scrip.	124¾
650 Del. & H.Ca.Co.	209	100 do..........c	124¾
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	62¾	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.	107¾
200 Hud. Riv. R.....c	127¾	300 do.	107¾
100 do..........b15	128¾	200 Chic. & N. W.	50⅞
100 Copake Iron M.	7	150 do.	50¾
200 Atlantic M.S.S.Co.	176	41 do.	50¾
225 Quicksilv. Min.	74¾	1000 Chi.&N.W.Pref.	86
200 do.	74¾	300 do.	86¾
400 do.	74	23 do.	86½
30 N. Y. Central..	133	25 Chic. & R. I. R.	109¾
100 do..........s10	132¾	100 do.	109
150 do.	132¾	300 do.	108¾
100 do..........s10	132¾	100 do.	108¾
200 do.	132¾	20 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	129¾
200 do..........s10	132	100 P., F. W. & C.	112¾
6 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	95	200 do.	112¾
20 Han. & St. J. Pr.	58	200 do..........b30	114

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	102¾	600 Reading R.	132
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	102¾	600 do.	132¼
60,000 U.S.6s.5-20s..C.	104¾	200 do.	132¾
35,000 U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	94	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	108¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	132	100 do..........b30	111
100 do.	132¾	200 M. S. & N.I.R.	82¾
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	280	600 Ill. C.R. Scrip.	124
1500 Erie Railway....	113	100 do..........b15	125
300 do.	112¾	50 Chi. & N.W.Pref.	86
100 Hud. River R.	127¾	200 do..........b20	87
100 do.	127	100 Chi. & N. W.	51
400 Cleve. & Pitts.	107	100 do.	50¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

700 Erie Railway...s3	112⅞	200 Reading R.......c	131¾
800 do..........c	112⅞	200 do.	131¾
200 do.	113	200 do..........b3	132
100 do.	112⅞	200 do.	131¾
100 Erie R. Pref.....c	112⅞	400 do..........s3	131¾
100 do..........b3	112⅞	100 do.	131⅞
200 Hudson Riv. R...c	127	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	82¾
100 do.	127	200 Chi. & R. I. R....c	108¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co...c	62	200 do..........b3	108¾
100 do..........s3	62	100 do.	108¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.	74	200 P., F. W. & C.	112½
100 Mariposa M. Co...c	41½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

900 Erie Railway....	113¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R....	83
700 do.	113¾	200 do.	83¼
600 do..........b4	113¾	100 do..........b3	83¾
100 Hudson Riv. R.	127¾	300 do.	83¾
100 Reading R.	133	100 do.	83¾
200 do.	133¾	100 do..........s3	83¾
400 do.	133¾	300 Ill. Cen.R., x-d b3	125
500 do.	134	300 Chi. & R. Isl.	109¾
100 Chic. & N. W.	51	500 do.	109⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co.	74	100 do.	110

MONDAY, July 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 16, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 9:

Decrease in Loans	$655,855
Increase in Specie	149,437
Increase in Circulation	28,431
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	12,909,030

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 18, 1863.	July 16, 1864.	July 9, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	173,126,887	199,043,887	199,699,742
Specie	38,254,427	21,234,354	21,084,917
Circulation	5,880,623	4,724,538	4,696,107
Gross Deposits	205,181,005	229,501,181	232,030,258
Exchanges	41,861,461	77,684,234	67,304,285
Undrawn	163,319,544	151,816,947	164,725,977
In Sub-Treasury	23,754,876	23,087,952	23,029,581

The present weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows a slight increase in Specie and Circulation, with a decrease of $655,855 in Loans, and of $12,909,030 in Undrawn Deposits, which latter feature is in part accounted for by an alleged error in the previous return, exaggerating the net deposits by $11,200,000, the correction of which mistake would make the actual falling off this week $1,700,030.

The proposition of the Associated Banks, to loan the Government $50,000,000, either directly on Six ₩ cent. gold-bearing Bonds, or on 7-30 Treasury Notes, redeemable or fundable at maturity, the banks agreeing to pay for the bonds or notes as speedily as practicable, did not receive the approval of Secretary FESSENDEN, who returned to Washington last evening. The Secretary adhered to his construction of his legal authority, under the pertinent acts of Congress, and declined to enter into any arrangement which would make Government depositories of the State Banks, or impliedly recognize as legal-tender money, certified bank checks. He was disposed to allow the banks all reasonable time for the payment into the Sub-Treasury of such advances as they proposed to make to the Government, but he was firm in demanding that those advances shall be paid into the Sub-Treasury in lawful Money, subject to his drafts thereupon. The Bank General Committee held another meeting to-day, to receive the report of a sub-committee, appointed on Saturday, to confer with the Secretary relative to the proposed loan. The report substantially represented the Secretary as determinedly opposed to the acceptance of payment otherwise than for the full amount of the loan, in Legal Tender Notes. Of such notes, the Banks have at present, under their immediate control, not more than about $10,000,000 or $11,000,000, wherewith to meet their liabilities (exceeding $151,000,000) to their own depositors. Under these circumstances, the Associated Banks have concluded that they are not sufficiently strong in Greenbacks to aid the National Treasury to the limited extent of $50,000,000. Secretary FESSENDEN will therefore have to appeal to the people, who have never failed to respond promptly and generously to every legitimate claim of their Government. The form and objects of this appeal will doubtless be speedily made known. The following preamble and resolutions, submitted to and adopted by the representatives of the National Banks of this City, at a meeting held on the 12th inst., are of interest in this connection:

"As we understand the acts of Congress now operative, the authority of the Secretary to borrow money rests in the following items: $33,000,000 United States sixes of 1881, $127,000,000 10-40 loan, $400,000,000 under the recent act, ($200,000,000 of this can be used in 7-30 Treasury notes, interest in currency,) $80,000,000 temporary deposits and certificates of indebtedness without limit.

With this chart before us we can but come to the conclusion that the Secretary must, after borrowing as much as the market will bear, resort to the $200,000,000 of 7 3-10 notes, and the only difficult question is how far to push loans on the long gold interest bonds before infusing a portion of the 7 3-10 notes. Should an effort be made to supply the Treasury on forced sales of long bonds, the holders of the former loans will soon be on the market and will undersell the Government, no matter what price the Secretary may fix. It will, therefore, be judicious to use long gold interest bonds only to the extent the people will take them with perfect freedom; and we conceive it of little account as to the rate of interest to be fixed on such bonds. The people will take a five per cent. bond rapidly if they believe no sixes are to come afterward and they will take a six per cent. bond at a fair premium if another lot of equally good bonds are not to be offered.

It appears to us that the Secretary's option under the laws is so limited that he can announce his financial policy, and appeal to the people for money at once, and with perfect confidence that they will come to his assistance at once; therefore,

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the weight resting upon the Financial Minister of the Government, and that all our efforts shall be exerted in his behalf that whatever he may ask we will aid him in obtaining to the best of our ability.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, his great resource for ways and means is with the people, and that the banks can be the medium only in placing the bonds of the Government in the hands of *bona fide* holders; that to inspire the people to come forward with all their money we must on our part inspire public confidence.

Moved and carried that the two resolutions above be declared the sentiments of this meeting, and that Mr. ORVIS, the Chairman of the meeting, be permitted to express them as such to the Secretary of the Treasury, if, in his opinion, it is expedient to do so."

At this day's meeting of the Associated Banks, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"The Associated Banks having for the present failed in their efforts to aid the Government by placing at its disposal the use of their resources and business facilities for the distribution of the National Loans, desire to place upon record the following resolutions, viz.:

Resolved, That they have been induced to make this effort from a desire to prevent the further issue of paper money, whereby the actual capital of all institutions and individuals in the country is being continually impaired, but chiefly to strengthen the financial power of the Government. That in so doing they have offered to recommend either an advance of fifty millions of dollars, to be repaid from proceeds of sales of Treasury notes or Bonds to be made by the banks or the Government or by both, and to continue these advances from time to time as might be practicable, or to purchase direct that amount of either of the securities authorized by law.

Resolved, That in all these efforts at negotiation, the Secretary of the Treasury has manifested a fair appreciation of the value of the services which the Banks could render, and, we believe, has earnestly striven to avail himself of their aid—but has been restrained from doing so, simply by a conscientious regard for the law, which prevents him from drawing checks upon the State banks, even for money loaned by them to the Government.

Resolved, That in our intercourse with Mr. FESSENDEN we have been deeply impressed with his high moral integrity, and we unanimously commend the wisdom of the President in selecting for Secretary of the Treasury, at a crisis so important, a statesman possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of the people."

Notwithstanding the restricted demand for Money from speculative sources, the supply of loanable funds is quite light, and the price of accommodation kept up to extreme figures. The rates on call loans to first-class stock houses, (requiring, by the way, very little aid at present,) varied from 7@8 per cent. First-class dry goods paper was negotiable to a moderate extent at 8@10 per cent. per annum. On produce and merchandise notes, which were not in favor with lenders, the extreme of the discount rates were 1@2½ per cent. a month.

Gold opened at 257, under adverse war rumors, but soon receded 2@3 ₩ cent., standing at 255 at 1 o'clock. The new call of President LINCOLN for volunteers to keep up to the maximum strength the army and navy of the Republic, was made the pretext for a vigorous upward movement later in the afternoon. The price was worked up to 263½, but toward the close of business hours it was dull and off again 2c.@1½ ₩ cent. Sterling Exchange fluctuated 8@10 ₩ cent. during the day, closing at about 282@284 in currency, with a light business.

The Stock Market was quite dull to-day. Government Securities were very firm, and not offered freely. On the Railway Share list the fluctuations were not important, the sales having been extremely limited. At the afternoon sessions of the Boards, prices rallied a little, closing, however, languidly. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, in comparison with the same hour on Saturday:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861	103	102¾	Mich. Central	133½	133¾
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	103⅞	104¾	Mich. Southern	82¾	83½
N. Y. Central	132½	132½	Illinois Cen.	124¾	124¾
Erie	113¾	113¾	Pittsburgh	107½	108
Erie Preferred	112¾	112¾	Fort Wayne	112½	112¾
Hudson	127¾	127¾	Rock Island	109¾	109⅞
Canton	35	35	Reading	131½	134
Treas. Cer., new	94¾	94	Quicksilver	74½	74¾
Toledo	135	136¾	Cum'land Coal.	62¾	62¾
Northwest	51¾	51	Mariposa	42¾	42
Ohio & M. Certifs	48¾	48½	N. West Pref.	86	86¼

City Bank Stocks were neglected to-day, and quotations were nominal. The following bids were made for the Railroad bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103
N. Y. Real Estate	113½	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	101¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	125	Del., L. & W. 1sts	119
N. Y. Convt. '76	132	Del., L. & W. 2ds	121
Erie 3ds, '83	127¾	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Erie 4ths, '80	122	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	105¾
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	116
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F, '85	126	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	111
Mich. C. '69 & '72	131	Chi & R. I. 1sts	109
Mich. C. new, 1sts	134	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Mich. S. 2ds	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	127
Ill. Central, '75	131	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	117
Al. & T. H. 1sts	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	120	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Chi. & N. W. Exten.	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	115
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	102	Chi. & Alt. Income	96

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $3,857,317, including for Customs, $139,500; total payments, $6,726,874; total balance, $20,218,395.

During the past week two new National Banks in Illinois, one in Ohio and one in Massachusetts, having an aggregate capital of $420,000, were authorized to commence business. Previously reported, $66,735,200; increase of capital of banks previously authorized to date, $11,193,359 whole number of National Banks authorized to date 682, with a total capital of $78,327,559.

The Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin has issued his usual monthly statement of the condition of the banks of that State, July 1, 1864:

The circulation has decreased during the last month	$31,877

The whole amount of circulation outstanding is:

Par banks	$2,523,912
Banks winding up	54,859
Total	$2,578,771

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 18—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 18,953 bbls. Flour, 496 bags Corn Meal, 122,682 bushels Wheat, 165 bushels Rye, 59,688 bushels Corn, 6,277 bushels Malt, 2,846 pkgs. Provisions and 2,302 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $13 50@$13 75 for Pots and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at irregular prices; Java, 60c.@63c.; Rio, 53c.@58c.; Laguayra, 50c.@54c., Maracaibo, 50c.@53c.; St. Domingo, 42½c.@45c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request and unsettled; Middlings, $1 62@$1 64 ₩ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened at an advance of 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl., but the inquiry from shippers and regular home buyers was moderate, and, with the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange, the market closed quite heavily. Sales, since our last, amounted to 17,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $9 70@$10 25; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$11; and for August delivery, $11 25@$11 50; roundhoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 70@$10 25
Extra State	10 25@ 11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25@ 12 25
Extra Ohio roundhoop shipping brands	10 75@ 11 25
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	11 30@ 12 50
Extra Genesee	11 00@ 12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 50@ 15 00

Southern Flour is improving to-day. Sales, since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $10 65@$11 55 for poor to good, and $11 60@$13 50 for good to fancy brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 650 bbls. extra at $9 75@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, quiet and nominal. Corn Meal continues in limited request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by export buyers, having contracts for freight-room to fill, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted much firmer, closing, however, heavily and irregularly. Sales have been made since our last of 137,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 68; Amber Western, $2 65@$2 70; Red Western at $2 37@$2 63; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 50@$2 55; Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 52½; Chicago Spring at $2 38@$2 50 ₩ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales since our last, 76,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 60 for new mixed Western; $1 55 for unsound do.; and $1 61½ for Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye is very quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ₩ bushel. Oats are in more demand at firmer prices. We quote Canada at 96c.@97c.; Western at 97c.@98c. Sales at 96c.@97½c., cash, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request at $1 10@$1 35 for Government and Shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule quiet at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 55@$3 70 ₩ gallon; Tar at $20@$23 ₩ bbs. Resin at $42 50@$57 50 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in slack demand at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 79@$1 81; No. 1 Lard at $1 60@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 52c.@53c.; Refined Petroleum at 87½c.@90c., free, and 83c.@85c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, partly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 11,800 bbls., in lots, at $41@$43 for New Mess and $44@$45 for July delivery; $40 for Old Mess; $39 for Prime Mess, and $37 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 18c.@19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 160 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard is doing better to-day; sales since our last 2,400 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 19c.@20c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet at $26@$30 for Mess, $18@$24 for Plain Mess, $14@$18 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $27@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese has been in fair demand at 17c.@23c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at former rates; sales since our last, 465 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22c.@22½c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 21c.@22c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in limited request at 23½c.@30½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 130,000 lbs. at 19c.@19½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 65@$1 70, chiefly at $1 65@$1 68 ₩ gallon, the market closing irregularly.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 38,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d.@5½d., 150 bales Hemp, at 15s., 100 tons Oil Cake, at 12s.6d., 100 hhds. Sugar, at 20s. Also, by steamer, 9,000 boxes Cheese and 500 pkgs. Butter, at 50s., with 500 boxes Bacon and 200 tierces Lard, at 35s. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.3d.@2s.4½d., 150 kegs Nails, at 25s., 50 tons Oil, at 27s.6d. For Bristol, 10 tons Lard, at 25s. For Cork and Orders, a Norwegian bark, with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s., and, if to a Continental port, 6s.6d. For an Irish port direct, a Danish brig, with 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.1½d. For Hamburgh, 15 tons Measurement Goods, at 17s.6d., and, by steamer, 40 tons Fustic, at 50s.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, July 18, 1864, } Two o'clock P. M. }

Present—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, Jeremiah, Kelley—4.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Jeremiah, Alderman Jones was called to the chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, July 18, 1864, } Two o'clock P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Jaques, Schafer—2.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll-call, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
Etna	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southa'pton.
Edinburgh	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Olympus	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'pton.
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southa'pton.
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 6	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	July 9	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Marathon	July 12	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Liberty	July 21	New-York	Havana.
Havana	July 21	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	July 23	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Asia*, via Boston, will close this afternoon at 5½ o'clock.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., a. J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

NOTICE TO THE IRON FOUNDERS OF NEW-YORK—That on and after MONDAY, July 25, we, the members of the Iron Moulders' Union, demand an advance of 15 per cent. on the present rate of wages. JAMES CARROLL, President. L. PENDERGAST, Secretary.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE COAL AND expense in the use of grates, get W. W. TUPPER & CO'S. PATENT IMPROVED GRATES, for steamship, steamboat, locomotive and stationary furnaces. These grates are lighter, more durable, and effect a greater saving of fuel than any other grate in use. Office No. 91 West-st., between Cedar and Albany.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 288 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. — DR. COLTON originated the use of the gas, and has administered it to 2,000 patients, the past year, without a single accident or failure. Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

DRY GOODS.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY, ARE NOW CLOSING OUT AT A GREAT REDUCTION, THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS-GOODS, CONSISTING OF ALPACAS, POPLINS, CHALLYS, TAMARTINES, GRENADINES, CRAPE MARETZES, BAREGES, BOMBAZINES, CANTON, CLOTHS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, MOZAMBIQUES, WHITE AND BLACK BAREGES, ALL WIDTHS. ALSO, ALL OUR SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT. Ladies will find great bargains for sale this week.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY, ARE NOW SELLING BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, ALL WIDTHS, OF THE BEST BRANDS IN THE MARKET, AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE. ALSO, BLANKETS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, FLANNELS, ALL COLORS, PLAIN AND TWILLED, AT 25 PER CENT. UNDER PRESENT PRICES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY, ARE NOW CLOSING OUT, ON A GREAT REDUCTION, THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, PLAIN COLORED SILKS, CHINE SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, BROCADE AND PLAID SILKS. Ladies will find, in many instances, the prices of our silks are from 30 to 50 per cent. less than what the importers will now sell them for.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this, J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States. Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT. THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS, And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE. ROBERT MORTON, No. 469 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. MME. PUTNAM'S PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER. An invention designed to promote the comfort of ladies and children, by doing away with the other method of supporting the stocking by means of an elastic or garter, the injurious effects of which every lady is assured. This new supporter leaves the limbs entirely free, and allows the blood full circulation. It is more easily adjusted and more durable than the common garter. It is peculiarly adapted for children, as it cannot possibly get out of place. Ladies are requested to call and examine the article for themselves. Wholesale and retail depot No. 637 Broadway, New-York. MMES. A. COFFEE & CO.

R. H. MACY. WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER. The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL. No. 263 Madison-av. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Mme. C MEARS, No. 222 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE. Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

A LATE PRINCIPAL OF A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL, for boys, having a large patronage, desires to form a connection with a gentleman, having a similar school, which he wishes to enlarge. Address C., Post-office Box No. 3,565, New-York, with real name. Communications confidential.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

TEACHERS.

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, from the 1st of September, in a limited school near Philadelphia, an unmarried gentleman, experienced in teaching, and skillful in maintaining discipline. His whole time will be required during the sessions of the school, as he will have to take charge of the pupils in their hours of amusement, and to accompany them, on Sunday, to an Episcopal Church. No claim however will be made on it during the vacations, which amount to 75 days in the year. A knowledge of classics is not necessary, but an extensive and accurate acquaintance with mathematics and with all the English branches usually taught in classical schools is indispensable. He must write a good hand. Unexceptionable references required. Address, giving references, and mentioning salary expected in addition to board, &c., while the school is in session, L. L. D., West Haverford, Penn. N.B.—No answer which is not clear and explicit can be noticed.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st. N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS. —White rags, 10 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 5 cents; old brass, 24 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 30 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents, at No. 13 New-Bowery, cor. of Roosevelt-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos. Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels: Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—Lady of Lyons.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Bohemian Girl.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—Devilish Good Joke.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00|Five copies 1 year...12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00|Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00|Five copies 1 year... 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00|Ten copies 1 year...15 00
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We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

First Ward.—Mr. W. H. Beeching is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued his order for five hundred thousand men to serve for one year, to be obtained by draft, immediately the the 5th of September next, if not previously obtained by volunteering. The draft will take place according to the terms of the new Enrollment Act. Elsewhere we publish this act; also, the official regulations for recruiting in the rebel States.

The news from Gen. Sherman's army, which has been somewhat contradictory for several days past, is cleared up this morning by the advices from rebel sources, which, although they do not put him in possession of Atlanta, as has been reported via Nashville, render it certain that his army is south of the Chattahoochee, that Johnston is still falling back, and that the rebels have in fact given up all hope of saving the city from falling into Sherman's hands. Both the Richmond and Atlanta papers concede this.

Richmond papers of the 15th, from which we print extracts this morning, after copying very full accounts of the late raid from Washington papers, go into exstacies over the intelligence, and hopefully conclude that Washington or Baltimore is, ere this, in rebel hands, and then proceeded with great gusto to give discriptions of Washington and the leading public buildings.

Later intelligence has been received in reference to the reported rebel raid into Kentucky. The force was variously estimated at from five to fifteen thousand, and was said to have entered Kentucky about the 15th inst., via Pound Gap, but Gen. Burbridge, commanding the local forces of that State, entirely discredits the report.

Advices to the 30th ult., from Morganzia, a strongly fortified position on the west bank of the Mississippi, about midway between Port Hudson and the Red River, state that Gen. Canby was very active in perfecting arrangements for military operations in that vicinity. Gen. Ullman, with a large force of colored troops, had arrived at Morganzia, which is to be the base of future operations against the rebel army on the Atchafalaya River.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Nather Point of the steamship *Damascus* from Liverpool, we have advices from that port to the 7th instant. Rumors unfavorable to Gen. Grant were prevalent in London, and caused a slight improvement in the Confederate loan. The *Kearsarge* was to leave Cherbourg on the 5th, to cruise in the channel for rebel privateers. There is a report that the *Yeddo*, lately built at Bordeaux will be completed at Amsterdam and commanded by Semmes, and a contrary statement to the effect that this vessel belongs to the Prussian and not to the Confederate navy. The proceedings in Parliament on the 6th were unimportant, the debate on Disraelis motion of censure standing, adjourned until the 7th. It is reported that pacific negotiations were going on between Denmark and Prussia, and that, pending these, no attack would be made. There is no other news of importance in regard to the Danish war.

GENERAL NEWS.

The July receipts at the office of Internal Revenue up to the 16th were $9,830,000. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that appraisers' levies of execution upon real estate do not require revenue stamps as conveyances. Disbursing officers will retain 5 per cent. income duty on Government salaries instead of 3 ₩ cent. as heretofore at pay-days on and after the close of July.

Comptroller Brennan announces that he will, on Aug. 1, pay the temporary loan of $1,000,000, made last Summer for one year to pay the riot damages, and calls for proposals for redemption bonds to that amount, to extend to 1887 and 1889, at six per cent. interest, payable half yearly. Proposals will be received up to, and will be opened on, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M. As long investments are now sought by those having money to place at interest, this loan ought to be very generally desirable, especially when it is considered that all the City and County six per cent. bonds sell readily at good premium rates.

An application to examine Manton Marble, of the *World*, as to the proprietorship of that paper, yesterday came up at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Barnard, and was adjourned until the first Monday in September. The application was in the case of George Opdyke against the proprietors of the *World*, to make them liable for the publication of, and comments on, the letter of "T. W." in that paper, relating to the plaintiff.

The Hardenbrook divorce case was again before the Court of Chambers yesterday, Justice Barnard, on an application for an attachment against Mr. Hardenbrook for not allowing Mrs. Hardenbrook to see her two sons twice in each week, in accordance with an order of the court. The matter was finally adjourned to to-morrow week.

United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday held to bail, in the sum of $1,000, James Maxwell, who was brought before him charged with making a false return of his income under the Internal Revenue Act.

Neither board of the Common Council met yesterday, neither having a quorum. The Aldermen are adjourned without day and the Councilmen stand adjourned to Thursday at 2 P. M.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association will be held in Buffalo, commencing Tuesday, Aug. 2, and continuing through Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 2, 3 and 4.

Mr. George Lance, the eminent fruit painter, died, a few days ago, at the age of 63. He was born at Little Easton, near Colchester, and became a pupil of Haydon, who, in his "Autobiography," makes interesting allusions to Lance. His first picture sent to the Royal Academy in 1828, was a landscape—a view of Airy Force, in Gowborrow Park, Cumberland.

Danton the younger has received an order from Marshal Vaillant, the Minister, on behalf of the French Government to execute a bust of Meyerbeer, to be placed in the grand *salon* of the conservatoire.

Stocks were quite dull yesterday, money continuing scarce and dear for speculative purposes. Gold opened at 257, and closed at an advance of about 5 ₩ cent. on this rate, Sterling Exchange leaving off at about 282@284 in currency. The Associated Banks concluded that they were not in a position to loan $50,000,000 in Greenbacks to the National Treasury, as of such lawful currency they held only about ten or eleven million dollars, against depositors' claims, exceeding one hundred and fifty million dollars.

The rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange afforded most welcome relief to holders of produce, who were thus enabled to make sales at somewhat higher prices than on Saturday, the markets, however, closing irregularly. General merchandise was dull. Freights were firmer, though not active.

The Cattle market was lightly supplied yesterday, and prices experienced an advance of about 1c. on the best cattle. The number of fresh bullocks offered at Forty-fourth-street footed up 2,750—1,000 less than the previous Monday. Sales were tolerably brisk. Prime steers sold at 18c.@19c., net; medium to good about 15c.@17½c. Government agents purchased about 60 head. The average quality of beeves is lower than last week....Sheep have advanced in price. Good quality of sheep are worth from 8c.@9½c., live weight. Prime would bring more if offered.

The New Call for Troops.

The effervescent enthusiasm that characterized popular feeling in the first stages of the war, has in a great measure passed away. The national purpose is now more fixed, stronger and less demonstrative than formerly. We comprehend the work, and have deliberately settled down to accomplish it. The calls for troops are not filled with such alacrity as at first, but still the ranks of our army are continually being replenished from enlistments all over the land.

The new call, issued yesterday, for half a million additional volunteers, will not take the country by surprise. It has been expected for some time, and all who were conversant with affairs well knew that it was needed. It is true that Senator Wilson caused a good deal of misapprehension by stating, in a speech just before the adjournment of Congress, that 700,000 volunteers had been called for since the 26th day of May, 1863, and that all these men had been raised. This was a statement which required some explanation. Last October 300,000 were called for, but that included all the men that had enlisted from the previous May, and most of the quotas were canceled by "credits" on settlement with the Provost-Marshal-General. In February of this year 500,000 were called for, but this included the 300,000 of October, and like the other, produced but few men. Then in March 200,000 were called for, but most of this call was canceled by the reenlisted veterans—120,000 of whom volunteered for three years longer; and these, it must be borne in mind, did not add anything to the former strength of the army, as the men merely retained their places. The Chicago *Tribune*, which analyzes Senator Wilson's statements, shows that the whole number of white volunteers from October last to the beginning of this month, did not exceed 200,000 men—exclusive of hundred days' troops. Beside these, in the same time, we enlisted about 50,000 blacks.

When we consider the great campaigns which the Army of the East and the Army of the West have undertaken since that time—when we take into account the costly battles which have been fought—the battle of Chattanooga last November, the twelve battles that have been fought during Sherman's present advance upon Atlanta, the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Chickahominy and Petersburgh—when we add to the heavy losses in these great encounters the ordinary mortality that is constantly thinning out masses of men, the fact will appear evident to all reflecting minds that our army must necessarily by this time require a large increase for the further prosecution of the great campaigns now in progress.

The need being thus evident, and the call having now been made, it only remains for the country to give the call a prompt and patriotic response. During the last two weeks, the Supervisors' recruiting office, which had been temporarily closed, has been reopened; but we do not believe that during that time there have been a thousand men, all told, recruited in this great city. Now, we hope the work will receive a new impetus. We have only fifty days in which to fill up our quota, and if it be not full by the end of that time, a draft for the deficiency (in one year men) will be enforced. The bounties, National and local, are now large, and are promptly paid. It only remains for patriots to step out and enter upon their duty. The whole body of our citizens should take hold of the work. Those who cannot enlist themselves should send a representative recruit. Those who have money should not only do this, but should subscribe, through organized association, for additional bounties to volunteers.

To the President's Proclamation, we append the bill which passed Congress making provision for the recruitment of soldiers in the rebellious districts by the various States. All so recruited are counted upon the quota of the State which secures them. It has been suggested that our Municipal Government has a duty to perform within this law which ought at once to be undertaken, and that is, to organize a Recruiting Bureau to raise men in such of the rebellious States as the law enacted by Congress assigns for that purpose. Massachusetts has already her organized agencies in Virginia under this law, and New-York should not delay too long.

Thus, by a great and brisk effort at recruiting in the city, and by proper efforts in the South, we may hope to have our quota filled within the fifty days allowed by law.

More Raiding and New Attempts to Distract Public Attention.

The war telegrams this morning are once more devoted in part to the forecasting of rebel raids. The Maryland affair having collapsed, we are introduced to a new set of raiders, "variously estimated at from five thousand to fifteen thousand," who have entered Kentucky via Pound Gap, and at last accounts were at Martindale, in Floyd County. Louisville, however, is to be defended to the last. Along with this intelligence from Kentucky, we have reports of the reappearance of formidable bodies of guerrillas in Western Missouri. And from the Southwest comes the news that the rebels have a large force stationed on the west bank of the Atchafalaya River, nine miles in the rear of Morganzia and parallel to the Mississippi. We have no doubt, judging from the past, that the reports appertaining to these incursive movements will expand into larger proportions each successive day for a limited period; and we have equally little doubt that, whether or not they be made incidentally profitable to the rebels as foraging expeditions, they will serve the temporary purpose, which is by no means unimportant, of distracting public attention for the moment from the main points of military operations; of nettling the public temper in those border districts which are termed "loyal;" of giving foreign sympathizers a new cue for their chorus of applause; and of deceiving the unthinking everywhere as to the expansive energy of the military organizations of rebeldom.

Let no one think that these are unimportant ends to be attained by the Southern conspirators. Let no one imagine that the hope of plunder is not held altogether subordinate at least by the rebel chief, to the vastly weightier matter of keeping up appearances before the world; of making it *seem* that the contest has been transferred from the Appomattox to the fords of the Potomac; or from the mountain fastnesses of Georgia to the rolling woodlands of Kentucky. Nor is this all: it is absolutely necessary that the rebel army of the West should be buoyed up with some hope that their retreat through the defiles of the Georgia mountains, their pursuit by the invincible forces under Sherman from one intrenched position to another, and their latest flight across the Chattahoochee River, are not the preludive movements toward a final catastrophe for the Western rebel army at Atlanta. Hopes of a perpetual guerrilla warfare will be no inconsiderable incentive to action, to daring and to perseverance even in desperate straits, for many of the more reckless of Johnston's men. Such hopes are fed by the story of a rebel gathering on the West bank of the Atchafalaya River; by the reports of guerrilla hordes in possession of districts of Western Missouri, and by the alleged raid of five thousand, or fifteen thousand of Morgan's men into the grazing districts of Kentucky.

There is a rebel gain too in their being able to show that such cavalry expeditions as those of Averill, Crook, Wilson, Kautz, and Sheridan can be imitated on Territory subject to the control of the national forces. It is true there can in reality be only the faintest possible comparison instituted between this late foray upon the Maryland border, and such a sweep along the Charlottesville and Lynchburgh, Virginia and Tennessee, or Richmond and Danville railroads. For one mile of railroad that McCausland's troopers found time to destroy in Upper or Central Maryland, our Western Virginia army in one direction, and Wilson and Sheridan's cavalry in other directions, at least destroyed fifty miles. The difference in the results, however, so far as outside opinion is concerned, will not be measured by any such practical test. The material achievements on the one side have been far more than balanced by the sound and fury which accompanied the operations of the other. Hunter, Averill, Crook and Wilson, no doubt did solid, substantial work, which must have told with fearful effect for many weeks on the rebel commissariat at Richmond. But they did it, first of all, without compelling the whole rebel Confederacy to become frantic with shouts and alarms such as our nervous borderers send forth when one of their roads is tapped by Mosby's troopers for ten or twenty yards. The expeditions of our cavalrymen, destructive as they must have been to the enemy, beyond our means of computation, not only failed to produce the same clamor as we have heard here within the last ten days, but the moment some few score of horse-stealing thieves appear on the North side of the Potomac, their exploits, despicable as they are even in the aggregate, fairly drive out of remembrance for the time all that our own cavalry have performed. And more ado is made over the burning of Gunpowder Bridge, than over the substantial destruction of a hundred miles of the most essential of the enemy's lines of communication.

It is true that this parade by Davis' men of their illimitable resources—of their expansive and recuperative energies—of their capacity to counterbalance defeat at one point by parading the counterfeit of victorious achievements at another, can only serve a temporary use, unless they reckon upon foreign intervention. If, however, such intervention enters soberly into their calculations, every expedient which enables them to keep up the show and circumstance of a formidable military organization becomes of the highest account. No matter how contemptible in numbers, equipment, organization or capacity for offensive warfare, these successive rebel expeditions in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri may be, no matter how soon the invaders may take to their heels, and how small a fraction of them may ultimately escape, there is the fact of the invasion presented before Europe, supplying evidence that the South is not reduced even to the *defensive*, and appealing to those ill-concealed sympathies with the cause of secession and of Southern independence, which mark the conduct of the leading Powers of Western Europe.

The great remedy for all these actual and contingent evils lies neither with State Governors nor State militiamen, although these may lend an opportune hand in punishing the raiders and diminishing their chances of plunder. The remedy lies mainly with the two grand divisions of the National army around Petersburgh, in the East: around Atlanta in the West. Whatever shall divert the Generals controlling those armies from their immediate task is weakness, is danger, is defeat. Their work lies before them, where the standards of Lee and of Johnston are to be seen. The freebooters of Missouri and Kentucky must be dealt with by others.

The Sure Ground of Our Hope.

The history of the progress and growth of the great principles which have brought improvement into the world shows that they had their tides and their eddies—that, though they might be at one time loudly proclaimed and perhaps generally accepted, that did not prevent them from being again called in question whenever the attempt was made to give them a new application. The struggle with Slavery has furnished us a very clear instance of this kind. When our fathers sought to sustain themselves against oppression, they planted their feet upon the firm rock of that principle which has ever since been the crowning glory of the Declaration of Independence—the principle of the equality and freedom of man—and with that principle to support them they succeeded in the struggle upon which they had entered, and established a Government whose aim was announced to be "to secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity."

But, as in the progress of time, the Slavery contest grew hot throughout the land, and those who opposed Slavery put forward this same principle as their sword and shield, and pressed it with more and more vigor upon those who were determined to maintain Slavery, the natural result followed, and the latter party were compelled to do something to avoid or break the force of this weapon. And we find that, as is customary, two methods were adopted in their opposition, which made a marked distinction between the two wings of the Pro-Slavery army.

The one set sought to avoid the logic which led irresistibly from those words of the Declaration to the abolishment of Slavery, by boldly declaring that our fathers made a blunder. These men were found both North and South, but were more frequent at the South. At the North might be found here and there one who did not scruple to declare like D. D. Pettit, of Indiana, that the Declaration was "a self-evident lie," but they were rare. At the South, however, this became the general view. Mr. Stephens, in his famous "Cornerstone" speech, did not say anything that was unfamiliar to Southern ears when he said that these ideas of our fathers "were fundamentally wrong," and characterized their views as "the errors of the past generation;" and the perils and the trials of the war have not driven this notion out of their minds. It is but the other day that the Richmond *Dispatch*, in an article on the Fourth of July, said: "The only doctrine of the whole Declaration which the North can consistently rejoice in, is that which asserts the equality of man, *and which is the solitary blunder in that great document.*"

The Northern wing of the Pro-Slavery party did not dare to take so bold a ground. They sought to avoid enlisting against them that sentiment of reverence for those great men who framed the Declaration, which innumerable Fourth of July orations had helped to instill into the popular mind. But feeling the same necessity of getting rid of the inexorable logic of freedom, they sought to do it in an indirect way, and they declared not that our fathers made a blunder, but that they did not mean what it had been supposed they did, and that when they said "all men," they meant only "white men." Quite elaborate essays have been written to establish this position. Nor have three years of war taught these Northern Pro-Slavery men any better than they have taught their Southern comrades. One of the sharpest debates which marked the last days of the last session of the Senate of the United States, was on this very point; and the same idea was propounded but the other day in a City newpsaper, in which it was said that when "the Declaration was penned, every colony was slaveholding, *yet neither they nor the world saw any inconsistency in their position*," having apparently forgotten or never read the words of Mr. Jefferson to Mons. de Meusnier: "What a stupendous, what an incomprehensible machine is man, who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment and death itself in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through all his trials, and inflict on his fellow-man a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose." Not that any such explicit words were needed to show that our fathers did feel the inconsistency of their position. The whole tone of public views upon Slavery for years, and the efforts which were made for its abolishment, show that they felt it.

But as history shows that these ebbs will be met with in the progress of a principle, so also it shows that they are never permanent, never successful; but that those who hold fast to the principle are sure to win final success. And there could be no more fatal admission for the rebel cause than that of the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the North can "*consistently rejoice* in the doctrine of the equality of man."

We have great faith in the people of the North, in their persistence and pluck, their unquestionable determination to carry out the business which they have undertaken, and to bear whatever burdens are necessary to its accomplishment. We have great faith in their resources, and in their skill to use them. We have great faith in the toughness of our armies, and their unconquerable will. We have great faith in our leaders, in the sagacity of Mr. Lincoln and the statesmen of the land, in the pertinacity of Grant and the ability of our other Generals, who have won so many laurels. But firmer and deeper than all these, we have a faith in the cause for which we fight, and in the principle which is the central point of the whole struggle—the principle of the freedom of man. If the race has a future worth living for, if we are going forward to higher developments, greater excellencies, a more thorough civilization, our progress is surely in the way in which that principle leads us. Let us see to it, that in the midst of all doubts and trials and burdens, we only hold the more closely to it, and our final victory is sure.

THE PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

Spirit of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Their Devotion to the Cause.

It is a remarkable fact that the nearer you get to the front the more hopeful is the spirit; so that the moral atmosphere of these hospitals is better than the atmosphere of New-York. Of all places, you always expect to find in a military hospital discouragement and despondency. Whatever there is of low spirits in an army will be sure to be concentrated there. The great disease of the camps—typhoid—always lays its hand first on the hopeful tendencies of the man; then the forced inactivity, the weary hours, the time for thought and the pain of a sick bed, do not usually strengthen the will or raise the cheerfulness of the patient; so that, if there is any cause for discouragement, you will be sure to learn it in a hospital. I have been visiting now in the work of the Christian Commission, hundreds of these suffering men from the regiments of almost every free State. The soldiers of Maine and Minnesota, Maryland and Iowa, lie side by side. They must be in every respect a very fair representation of the Army of the Potomac, and I think I may say from scarcely one have I ever heard a word of doubt or despondency about our cause. A Maine lumberman, with his foot shot through, said yesterday, with that kind of light in his eyes which means earnestness, that he would give the world to be back again and "help it through." Last week, I saw a Pennsylvanian from Luzerne County, whose father left a prosperous business and went to the first Bull Run, where he was killed, and who was followed successively by *seven sons*, every one of whom had been shot, or had died in the war, except my informant, the last of the family, and he had been wounded four times. Three of his brothers, he said, were in the Chickahominy swamps. One died at Yorktown, another on the Mississippi, and so on. And yet he meant to see the thing through! He was one of those quiet, determined, religious men, who had evidently entered on this war, from duty, and did not mean to give up, while a hope was left.

It is a common thing to hear of men dying, and saying, "Well, Chaplain, I have tried to do my duty to my country!" Not one that I saw, ever expressed a regret that he threw himself into the struggle. One noble fellow, who had lost his arm on the last 4th of July, at Petersburgh, held up the bandaged stumps and said with a laugh, "That's the way I celebrated my Fourth!"

Not a doubt seemed to enter any one's mind of Grant's final success. In a single hour in New-York, one can hear more doubts, and complaints, and fears, than you would for days hear from these mutilated and wounded men.

If only some of those foreign critics who talk of our "mercenaries" could pass through these hospitals in Virginia! No man of any observation of the world could fail to see in a moment that he was among a superior class of persons—the most useful class of America—the intelligent and respectable mechanics and farmers and lumbermen, many of them men with families or with properties, and all able to make first-rate wages—men of independent habits and character, the very last who would ever enlist solely for bounty and army-wages. Of course, to such persons, as to any others, the bounty is a strong consideration, on account of their families.

Without any sentimentality, these wounded and sick soldiers are the unknown and unnamed patriots whose lives and deaths are to save this Republic. They have offered themselves for the nation, and they do not repent the sacrifice. They have given up health, and means, and life, for the sake of reestablishing liberty and justice on this Continent; and now, wasting with disease, tossing with fever, with wounds of bullet and shell, weak from loss of blood and long days and nights of toil, mutilated and crippled, they still rejoice at what they have done. They would cheerfully make the same offering again, and they never doubt of the triumph of our cause.

It is pleasing to find that, wearing and terrible as this campaign of Gen. Grant's has been, the fearful diseases which Gen. McClellan's delays, and his swamp work, scattered among his men—the typhoid and the intermittent fevers—scarcely show themselves as yet in our hospitals, in comparison with the great number of other cases.

It is currently believed, and we suspect truly, that fever in McClellan's Peninsular campaign carried off more than Gen. Grant has lost thus far in all his terrible battles. Delay and ill-success and swamp work thin out an army more than shot and shell.

There is a considerable want of small delicacies and conveniences in these Portsmouth hospitals, though the Christian Commission are just now providing fresh fruit, at an expense of $100 a week, for some of them. But such things as wines, jellies, crackers, crutches, fans and slippers are much needed.

If any of your readers whose needles are plying busily in the Soldiers' Aid Societies, could have seen the fruit of their work last Saturday, they would have felt abundantly rewarded.

There come in two or three hundred men, used up in the trenches, where the thermometer is 120 degrees all day; or on Wilson's raid, having hardly slept for a week, dusty, dirty, lousy, bloody, with rough bandages, faint under diarrhœa and dysentery, legs and arms pierced with bullets, and utterly worn and exhausted. The old clothes are taken off, they are thoroughly washed, and then put into the fresh shirts and drawers marked "Soldiers' Aid," or "Sanitary Commission," and laid on good hard beds in a great airy railroad machine shop. (which is a thousand times better hospital than one built for the purpose,) and then, after a little good food, they sleep sweetly off their first fatigue and exhaustion. In two or three days, most of them will be walking around, almost restored. What would the wounded do without these voluntary societies?

We wish most profoundly it could enter into the Government plans to transport these patients further North. The heat is terrible here, varying from 90° to 100°, from 7 o'clock till 6 o'clock in the evening, and not falling below 80° in the night. The Northern sick and wounded sigh for cooler breezes and native air. The cases of chronic diarrhœa and dysentery and the typhoid, will not improve in such a debilitating climate as this; and vast numbers of the wounded will recover in half the time, if removed to their native clime. There is such a passion in a sick man for his native air. It is most touching to see the longing for it, in these Northern mountain boys, lying almost gasping under the Southern tropical heat.

I think a single draught of one of their mountain springs, or a whiff of the fresh air from the old hills, a glimpse of those rocky fields, would do more to raise them than all the medicines of the *Materia Medica*.

C. L. B.

Portsmouth, Va., Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

PLOTS ON FOOT.

Conference of Secessionists and Copperheads in Canada.

Niagara Falls, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

The opposite side of the river is just now the scene of active conferences between prominent Secessionists from Southern States and active sympathizers with secession in the North. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, formerly a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, Beverly Tucker, once United States Consul at Liverpool, Geo. N. Sanders, of Cosmopolitan and miscellaneous notoriety, together with sundry other gentlemen of the same political position, but less notoriety, are at the Clifton House, where they are visited from time to time by prominent Democrats and others of secession sentiments—whose names I do not care just now to give.

There can be very little doubt that the object of this gathering is political,—and indeed no secret is made by the parties concerned, in conversing with persons in whom they have confidence, of the particular purpose they have in view. They are endeavoring to devise a basis for the action of the Chicago Convention which shall accomplish two objects at once, *and the war and secure the triumph of the Democratic party.* In other words, the Secessionists are seeking to frame a platform for the Democratic party in the coming election.

I have been told that Clay and Thompson do not assume *as yet* to speak for the seceded States,—but they hold out very strong hopes of getting the assent of those States to the propositions they put forth, *provided* the Democratic party will pledge itself in advance to accept them as the basis of its political action. What these propositions are, I am not authorized to say, but I believe they embrace—

1. The return of the seceded States to the Union.

2. The assumption of the Confederate debts.

3. The recognition of the freedom of the slaves actually emancipated in the progress of the war,—and the *status quo ante bellum* as to all others.

If the Democratic party of the Northern States will insert these planks in its platform, these secession emissaries hold out hopes of being able to secure so general an assent to them in the South as to give the party great strength in the election by promising the restoration of peace. Whether they have any authority to make such pledges, I do not know. I am inclined to think that they have not, but that their mission is purely voluntary, and that its object is to give aid and comfort to the Democratic party in the coming contest.

Horace Greeley at Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, Sunday, July 17.

Horace Greeley arrived here this morning, and is stopping at the International.—*Special Dispatch to the Rochester Democrat.*

Previous dispatches have announced the arrival at Niagara Falls of George N. Saunders, C. C. Clay, Jacob Thompson and Beverly Tucker, of the Southern Confederacy.

Indian Atrocities in Colorado.

Denver City, Monday, July 18.

A large band of Indians attacked Bijou Ranche, eighty miles east of here, last night, killing three men and carrying off the stock. This morning they ran off all the Overland Stage Company's stock at the junction, one hundred miles east of Denver. During the day they visited several stations east of the junction, running off stock. Three men were reported killed. To-day over a hundred mules were stolen and a number of cattle killed. Great apprehension is felt for the safety of the settlers on the road. More troops are urgently needed.

A Report via Harrisburgh and Hagerstown.

Harrisburgh, Monday, July 18.

One of the mail agents from Hagerstown reported on his arrival here to-day, that a well-authenticated rumor prevailed in the place yesterday of a collision between our cavalry forces and the retreating rebel raiders at Leesburgh, Va., resulting in the capture of eighty wagons, heavily laden with corn and oats. Many of the teamsters cut their horses loose and managed to escape, but in the effort to repulse the tremendous onslaught of our troops, one hundred of the rebel escort were captured.

From St. Johns.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, July 18.

The steamship *Hecla*, from New-York for Liverpool, was boarded at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, off Cape Race—wind strong from E. N. E. The latest news and commercial dispatches were placed on board.

Two hours later the steamship *Arabia*, also from New-York for Liverpool, was signaled due south from the Cape, but was seen too late to board her.

This morning we have a bitter cold northeaster. Thermometer, 50°.

Harvard College Commencement.

Boston, Monday, July 18.

President Lincoln will not be present at the Harvard College Commencement Wednesday. He has so notified the committee who were to arrange for his reception.

The Fung Suey.

Augusta, Me., Monday, July 18.

The suspicions attached to the sailing of the steamer *Fung Suey* from St. John, N. B., have proved to be unfounded. She was bound for China, as shown by her clearance papers.

Situation in a Hospital.—"A true American woman," who has lost her only brother in the Union Army, and has no other male relative to take his place on the field, writes to the Times for information as to the means of obtaining a position in one of the army hospitals. The readiest way for this lady to obtain the desired information will be to communicate with Mrs. A. W. Tarr, at the rooms of the Army Relief Association, No. 1 Clinton Hall, New-York.

Insult to the Flag Avenged.—Wm. Fields, formerly of Baltimore, who was shot by Mr. Ishmael Day, of Baltimore County, while in the act of taking down the National flag in front of Mr. Day's house, died at the West Buildings Hospital on Friday. Fields, after being shot, was left by his companions at Dashiell's tavern, on the Harford turnpike, about a mile from the scene of the shooting, and subsequently brought to the city. The gun used by Mr. Day was loaded with buckshot.—*Baltimore Daily Gazette.*

THE MONITOR IRON-CLADS.

Their Merits Discussed by Capt. Ericsson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The opinion expressed by some journals relative to the turreted iron-clads prove that the subject is not so well understood as might be supposed. It is asked: "Are the monitors impregnable?" The answer is simply, that the guns of these vessels operate within iron cylinders at least eleven inches thick, while their sides are protected by six-inch thick iron plating, backed by three feet of oak timber, into which heavy slabs of iron are inserted under the plating. Only eighteen inches of this side armor projects above water, the power of resistance being greatly increased by the deck, which is so thick that it extends below the exposed part of the armor. The battery of the *Warrior* is protected by only 4½ inch plating with a thin wood backing; but this armor does not extend to the ends of the ship, which are unprotected. A well directed shot under the stern of the British vessel will destroy her means of propulsion. In the monitors the side armor extends from end to end, with a projection over the rudder and propeller which effectually protects both. The monitors on the Southern coast have been hit several hundred times, and tens of thousands of shot have been directed at the fleet off Charleston, and yet not the slightest injury has been done to rudder, engine or propeller. The exaggerated reports of broken bolts and indented plates become insignificant before this grand result—this great practical triumph!

It is asked, do the monitors possess the qualities which enable them to meet and overcome such vessels as an enemy can bring against them? The *Warrior* and other first-class European iron-clads draw over twenty-five feet of water; they cannot, therefore, enter our harbors without keeping in the deep channels, while the monitors, owing to their light draught, will manœuvre in the contiguous shoal water, and with their 15-inch guns crush the armor of the unwieldy casemate ships. All doubt as to the power of the ordnance employed in the monitors has been set at rest by recent trials, proving that the 15-inch gun crushes into fragments the best French 6-inch solid armor plate. The *Warrior* battery consists principally of 68-pounders; true, we hear much of experiments at Shoeburyness, but, as yet, not a single heavy gun has been applied on shipboard. Professional men all agree that twenty ton guns can only be handled in a monitor turret. At any rate no attempt has yet been made to employ such guns in casemate ships. The speed of the monitors is all-sufficient for harbor defence. They do not creep as slowly as the opponents of the system assert, for with *clean* bottoms they make seven miles an hour. Admiral DAHLGREN has practically settled this point by beaching his vessels off Charleston and cleaning their bottoms. The apprehension that the European iron-clads will run down the monitors is quite groundless, as the latter, in protecting our harbors, need only keep out of the deep channels to have the privilege of hammering their opponents unmolested.

The coast defence vessels, viz., the *Kalamazoo* class and *Dictator* class, the European iron-clads will scarcely attempt to run down. The *Dictator* could cut any of the European iron-clads in two with her ram, backed as it is with a weight of one thousand tons of armor. The speed of this ship is yet to be ascertained, but with her 5,000 horse-power engine and fine lines, the *Dictator* will unquestionably be fast enough to make her ram and her powerful ordnance effective against intruders on the coast. The *Dictator* turret is fifteen inches thick, composed of slabs and plates, her side armor is ten inches thick, similarly composed, backed with four feet of oak timber. The *Warrior* armor is a mere pasteboard protection compared with this. Besides, the *Dictator* carries her armor from end to end, and protects rudder and propeller effectually.

It has been said that the original *Monitor* was not strong enough to follow the *Merrimac* into Norfolk. Whoever makes this assertion takes from the naval records a glorious achievement, and belittles the most remarkable incident of the war. The *Monitor* was strong enough not only to fight the *Merrimac*, muzzle to muzzle, without the slightest injury, but to resist the thrust of her ram without harm, but her *guns* had not sufficient power. The turret of this pioneer vessel was specially made to operate twenty-ton ordnance, but it could not be obtained in time. There is no doubt whatever that with 15-inch guns WORDEN would have sunk the *Merrimac* in a few minutes.

The asserted vulnerability of the monitors, because they do not take possession of the Southern rivers and harbors, is most erroneous. If all the guns of the Confederacy lined the harbor of Charleston, it would not prevent Admiral DAHLGREN from steaming up to the city; but the entangling obstructions placed in the channel present insuperable impediments. It is an inherent defect in the screw system that the slightest obstruction will break or entangle the propeller, and thus render the vessel helpless. It was in view of this fact that the President peremptorily ordered the Admiral commanding at Fortress Monroe not to permit the attempt to run the original *Monitor* up to Norfolk. It has recently been stated by certain journals that the monitor iron-clads are absolutely useless. The Confederates will hardly indorse this statement. The *Merrimac* and *Atlanta*, not to mention the *Nashville*, if not prevented by the monitors from carrying out the Confederate programme, would have given our opponents advantages of serious detriment to the Union.

Again, what did the stone fleet effect? Did it shut out the "doomed city" as intended? No. but DAHLGREN, when he took his half dozen monitors over the Charleston bar, completely cut the ill-fated city off from the outer world, and thereby inflicted incalculable injury on the rebellion. The persevering sailor is yet there with his "useless" iron craft, each in succession doing picket duty in the focus of a number of Confederate forts, at easy range; but the Confederates do not molest the intruders, powder and shot being too valuable to be wasted. The security of our coast and harbors demands that the monitor system should not be abandoned, and casemate ships substituted. The *New-Ironsides* has proved very effective in shelling the Confederate gunners from their guns; but this vessel has neither power nor speed to encounter European iron-clads.

Vessels of her class would not afford adequate protection to our harbors against first-class armored ships. Patient investigation by competent naval officers from Europe, who have carefully examined the various projects started on both sides of the Atlantic, has resulted in their recommending to their Governments the adoption of the monitor plan for harbor defence, as that alone, in their opinion, renders it practicable to employ and handle guns of sufficient calibre and weight to crush the strongest European armor. Also, because on that plan alone can the guns be protected by iron approaching one foot in thickness, and the propellers, rudder and machinery effectually protected. Accordingly, fourteen vessels of the *Passaic* class are now being built on the Baltic. With a small fleet of these vessels carrying 15-inch guns, in our harbor, New-York has nothing to fear from *Warriors* or *Black Princes*. A fleet of the *Dictator* class, on the coast will, from reasons already stated, prove an overmatch for any fleet of iron-clads that Europe has yet produced.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. ERICSSON.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

Are the Monitors a Success?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 14th inst., JOHN ERICSSON, "In reply to numerous communications received from loyal and distinguished citizens residing in different sections of the Union, on the subject of the Monitor Iron-clads," says: "It was reserved for the United States to introduce successfully, during a great national crisis, a new system of naval attack and defence, without expending a single dollar on experiments."

If that assertion be true, why the failure to prove a success?

The American people were certainly *led to believe* that as against "Monitors," forts would be no protection to maritime cities. How comes it that after an expenditure of $22,000,000, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile are permitted to remain in possession of the rebels with a commerce sufficient to supply their entire army with munitions of war, and that the *Kearsarge*, a vessel of the old *régime*, should have the honor of silencing the *Alabama*?"

Answers to the above are earnestly solicited by many

LOYAL CITIZENS.

Who is to Blame for the Success of the Raiders?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before congratulating ourselves on the disappearance of the rebel raiders, as if their performance was not to be repeated till next year, let us make sure that it be not repeated next month. Why should it not be? Surely the success and impunity of their present achievement are most fitted to encourage the enemy in trying it again, whenever they may be in want of supplies, or even without being in want. I am but a civilian, and a moderately informed one at that, but it seems to me that when ten men can burn a house within five miles of Baltimore and get off unmolested, there must be gross cowardice or negligence somewhere. It seems to me also, that there is no escape from this dilemma. Either the General Government is able to protect the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, or it is not; and equally impossible to avoid the inference, if it is, it ought to do it, if it is not so, it ought to say so distinctly. Judging both from experience and common opinion the latter branch of the dilemma appears to be the true one. Why then does not the Government openly and officially advise these States to put their militia system on a proper footing, and take such other steps as may be necessary?

If the success of the raiders is owing solely to the unreadiness and helplessness of the Marylanders and Pennsylvanians, we cannot deny and ought not to conceal the fact that it is a very bad sign. The incapacity for self help, the looking for aid in every emergency to the central power, is one of those characteristics which most disqualify a people for free government. It has, for instance, been the perpetual bane of the French. But men are not wanting, both in and out of the Border States, who say that the Federal Administration is the party in fault, not only negatively, but positively, by pooh-poohing the threats of rebel invasion and thus putting those exposed to it off their guard. I am inclined to think these statements calumnious, but *there ought to be no room for doubt in the matter.*

CARL BENSON.

LAKESIDE, LENOX, July 15.

Political and Botanical—Missouri Pawpaws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By an article in your paper yesterday, we are informed that the latest invention of the people of Missouri, so fertile in political nomenclature, is the name of "pawpaws," which is applied to the party acting with the present Governor of that State. The term is alluded to as proving the "ferocity" of parties, and even as denoting "something decidedly atrocious." The application is entirely new to me, but I surmise that you have mistaken its origin. The pawpaw (*Porcelia triloba*) is a shrub or small tree very common in all the Western States, and I think it must be from this that the name is taken. If so, it is as docile and harmless as "clay bank," or "charcoal," and to outsiders, equally absurd and inexpressive.

T.

P. S.—Speaking of the pawpaw, it has occurred to me that it would be a very desirable addition to the shrubs of Central Park. It is very ornamental, and its fruit, sometimes called the American banana, is esteemed by many persons. It does not seem to be common in this State, but I discovered last Summer, while spending a few weeks at Avon Springs, that there was a large quantity of it in a field adjacent to an old gristmill, about half a mile from the "Lower Spring." The person having the shrubbery of the Central Park in charge would do well to secure a supply in the coming Fall.

T.

Obituary.

SAMUEL JACKSON GARDNER, late senior editor of the Newark (N. J.) *Daily Advertiser*, died July 14, at "Willey's," White Mountains, North Conway, N. H., aged 76 years and 5 days.

Mr. GARDNER graduated at Cambridge in 1807, and was, perhaps, the first scholar in the class. A rebellion, however, interfered materially with the commencement, but the "valedictory" was offered to him and refused. Mr. GARDNER practised law for many years in Roxbury, Mass., and held various county and State offices of honor. He was Deputy Grand Master in the Masonic Society of Massachusetts for some years. In 1838 he removed to Newark, N. J., and in 1850, when Mr. KENNEY went as Chargé to Sardinia, he commenced, at the age of 62, to edit the *Daily Advertiser*, which position he relinquished at the commencement of the rebellion, the excitement incident to those times being too severe for his advancing years. It is not too much to say, that he conducted this paper with marked ability. Not a day in the course of his editorial career of eleven years, but what he wrote his "editorial," and often a half column of lighter, genial, rural or poetic articles in addition. The paper, under his administration, rose to a conspicuous position among the leading journals of the country.

Mr. GARDNER was a whig of the WEBSTER type; a Unitarian of the class of CHANNING and DEWEY; a classical scholar; a humorous, instructive, delightful conversationist; a man of many refined tastes, retiring in his habits, devotional, patriotic, honest.

He died after a fortnight's illness, attended by his son, Dr. A. K. GARDNER, of this city, and his remains were mingled with the dust of two centuries in the family tomb at Brookline, Mass.

A volume of his Essays, &c., entitled "Autumn Leaves," and prepared by himself for the press, will shortly be published by HURD & HOUGHTON, of this city.

Indiana Politics.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The following are among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Indiana:

That the people of Indiana, having inhibited, by the State Constitution and law, the entrance of free negroes and mulattoes into this State, and as the present disturbances on our border are likely to bring in an influx of that population, ask the public authorities of Indiana to see that the Constitution and laws are enforced upon that subject. When the people of Indiana adopted that negro exclusion clause by a majority of ninety thousand votes, they meant the honest, laboring white man should have no competitor in the black race; that the soil of Indiana should belong to the white man, and that he alone was suited to her free institutions, and we call upon her Legislature to pass a more stringent law upon the subject.

That the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in loyal States—the suppression of free speech and a free press by the Administration—is a crime against civilization and the highest hopes and interests of mankind.

That the profligate expenditure of the people's treasure by the Administration at Washington, upon court favorites and objects of doubtful character, has brought the nation to the verge of bankruptcy and general ruin; and that no hope exists of a restoration of the Union under the Constitution except in a change of men and measures at the Capital of the nation.

That the suppression of newspapers, the arrests without warrants, and confinement in prisons without examination or trial, the denial of the right of asylum, and forcible seizure of subjects of foreign persons, and their delivery to agents of such Governments, is a criminal disregard of civil liberty and the rights and privileges secured to the citizen and alien under the American Constitution.

That the delay of the Administration in promptly paying disabled or discharged soldiers, and pensions to widows and children whose husbands and fathers have fallen in battle or died in camp or by the wayside, and the readiness with which the powers at Washington audit and pay shoddy contractors, officers and placemen of the Government, is a cruel wrong to the destitute and deserving, and merits the withering scorn of the American people.

That a faithful adherence to the Constitution of the United States, to which the Democracy are pledged, necessarily implies the restoration of liberty, the rights of the States under that Constitution and Union, which will lead to an early and honorable peace.

That we cordially sympathize with the Democracy of Kentucky in their present subjugated condition, deprived of the rights of freedom, and we will stand by them in a manly struggle to recover constitutional liberty.

REBEL PRISONERS—LARGE CAPTURES BY GEN. SHERMAN.—The transfers of rebel Prisoners from Gen. SHERMAN'S front to the military prisons North, are again becoming lively. The late brilliant movements of our army on the Chattanoochee placed a large number of prisoners in our hands, and they are being hurried rapidly from the front to the rear. Yesterday, 950 rebel soldiers, captured from JOE JOHNSTON, were shipped to the different prisons north of the Ohio River. Advices from Nashville are to the effect that several trains loaded with prisoners, said to number 3,000, are on their way to this city. We presume that they will be received in installments over the Nashville road, as our military prison is not large enough to accommodate so large a force. A train loaded with rebel prisoners arrived in the city on Wednesday night. While en route from Nashville to Louisville, one of the captives attempted to make his escape. He jumped from the train while the cars were in motion, and, turning a few double somersaults, he struck head foremost and broke his neck. Not a very profitable jump, that! Though in point of rations, the question may be differently viewed and admit of argument.—*Louisville Journal, July 15.*

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CHICAGO TIMES.—Some months ago, the Chicago *Times* was suppressed, by order of Gen. BURNSIDE, and Hon. ISAAC ARNOLD joined with Senator TRUMBULL in calling the attention of Mr. LINCOLN to the matter. Mr. ARNOLD read, at a meeting in Chicago, a few evenings since, the following letter, which he had received from the President, relative to the action he took in the matter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Friday, May 27, 1864.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold:

MY DEAR SIR: I hear you are assailed for your action in regard to Gen. BURNSIDE'S order suppressing the Chicago *Times*. All you did was to send me two dispatches. In the first you, jointly with Senator TRUMBULL, very properly asked my serious and prompt consideration for a petition of some of your constituents, praying for a revocation of the order. In the second you said you did *not* in the first dispatch intend to express an opinion that the order should be abrogated. This is solely all that came to me from you on the subject. I am far from certain to-day that the resolution was not right, and I am very sure the small part you took in it is no proper ground to disparage your judgment, much less your motives.

Your devotion to the Union and the Administration cannot be questioned by any sincere man.

Yours truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

—The members of that mystical collegiate fraternity known as "Psi Upsilon," have given substantial proof of their devotion to the association by issuing a superbly printed catalogue of the names of those who have belonged to the respective chapters of the association. The volume—for it contains nearly three thousand names—has no interest, save as a work of art, to any others than those whose names are to be found in its pages.

CURE FOR DIARRHEA.—Mr. LARSON, of Brooklyn, who served for two years as a private in DURYEA'S Zouaves, states that his regiment suffered much from the above complaint. Tea made from blackberry roots proved to be a certain cure, and in many instances within his knowledge suffering soldiers were speedily relieved by its use. Two tablespoons full should be taken three or four times a day.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY. Three doors below Broome-st.

The Success of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, in substitution of cheaper goods, is based upon their merit. The best are the cheapest.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making Root Beer.

One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, and its invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid as well as to those in the enjoyment of good health. General depot No. 362 Hudson st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

A Radical Cure for Hernia or Rupture! This dangerous complaint is now easily cured, whatever others may say to the contrary notwithstanding. The celebrated "WHITES' PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is something NEW and different both in PRINCIPLE and ACTION from ALL other Trusses made. It has NO PRESSURE on the BACK or CORD, is LIGHT, CLEAN, and easy, and is SURE to CURE, with the use of our HERNIA LOTION. FEMALE SUPPORTERS for weakness is superior to all others. BRACES for those who stoop. Pamphlets free for a stamp. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe. THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—CARROLLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 18, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., JOHN L. TAYLOR and ELIZA B. CARROLLS.

DIED.

BAMMAN.—On Sunday, July 17, ANN BAMMAN, relict of John Bamman, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Francis Melville, No. 78 Greenwich av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

COOK.—On Monday, July 18, of scarlet fever, Lizzie West, youngest daughter of John C. and Elizabeth Cook, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 153 East 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

ELY.—At Livingston, Essex County, N. J., on Sunday night, July 17, EPAPHRAS C. ELY, of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Livingston, this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at North Orange on the arrival of the 11½ o'clock train from New-York.

HERSEY.—At Morrisania, on Monday morning, July 18, Mrs. SOPHIA A. HERSEY, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons-in-law, Samuel Milbank and Joseph S. Ives, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 13 East 24th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MOUNT.—Suddenly, at Irvington, on Sunday, July 17, Mr. ALFRED R. MOUNT.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCKINNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 15, S. HATTIE, infant daughter of Sarah A. and Algernon M. McKinney.

Funeral services will be attended at No. 48 Hoyt-st., this day, (Tuesday,) July 19, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MOFFET.—On Sunday evening, July 17, at Douglas Farms, Long Island, WILLIAM MOFFET, in the 74th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment, on Wednesday, July 20. The train leaves Hunter's Point from 34th-st. Ferry, East River, at 2:20 P. M. Relative and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

QUACKENBOS.—On Sunday, July 17, after a lingering illness, MANGLE MINTHORNE QUACKENBOS, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons-in-law, Geo. W. Southwick, Wm. B. Day, and Edward D. Dibble, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones-st.

RYERSON.—At Nashville, on Friday, July 1, from wounds received near Marietta, Ga., June 16, Lieut. PETER M. RYERSON, in the 23d year of his age, son of the late Major Ryerson, of Newark, N. J.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 221 High-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, July 20, at 9 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Market-st. depot on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

SULLIVAN.—On Sunday, July 17, Mrs. MARY A. J. SULLIVAN, aged 23 years, 7 months, 1 week and 3 days.

Affliction sore long time she bore,
Physicians tried in vain.
Till God thought best to give her rest,
And ease her from her pain.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 Harrison st., at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

STUART.—On Monday, July 18, after a short illness, JOEL MASON, youngest son of Joseph M. and Irena H. Stuart, aged 1 month.

SMITH.—In Virginia, on Fifth day, July 14, LOUISA M. SMITH, late of Mount Kisco, N. Y.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Brooklyn, of which due notice will be given.

VAN RIPER.—On Monday, July 18, HARRIET VAN RIPER, youngest child of Benj. and Nancy Van Riper.

The funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 173 Grove-st., Jersey City. The friends of the family are invited.

VEDDER.—At Schenectady, on Monday, July 18, J. H. VEDDER, M. D., of Flushing, L. I.

Funeral Thursday, July 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Columbia College.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the "Class of '62," to prepare resolutions on the death of our late classmate, DAVID BUER OLYPHANT, who departed this life on the 10th day of May last, at Paris, France, have unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, It is becoming, as the hand of death is laid upon one and another of those to whom through our four years' course, we were closely bound by the ties of friendship and the many endearing associations and sympathies entwined about our college life, that we should make public acknowledgment of our love and esteem; and,

Whereas, More especially is our tribute of praise due to our departed classmate, whose untimely loss we are called upon to mourn as one who commanded at once, our admiration as a scholar, our highest esteem as a man, and in whom were united the lovely qualities of a devout Christian; therefore,

Resolved, That in reviewing the short and earnest career of our lamented friend, we recognize abundant proof of unusual talents, cultivated with untiring industry, and that appreciation of the trust committed to his charge, which would have insured to his maturer years usefulness and distinction.

Resolved, That we cannot too much admire his manly independence of character in following, with unswerving loyalty to conscience, the arduous path of duty; while the purity of his faith, and the consistency of his conduct, evinced, to all who knew him, that his life, though short, was passed in the service and to the honor of that Redeemer, who was his hope in health, his constant support through a lingering decline, and who, we feel assured, has summoned him to a blessed reward.

Signed,
WM. G. LATHROP, JR.,
ROBERT CANFIELD,
GERARDUS POST,
C. WALTON OGDEN,
W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, July, 1864.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 435.—July 18, 1864.
37, 30, 2, 27, 69, 77, 14, 53, 65, 4, 40, 76, 44, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 436.—July 18, 1864.
39, 72, 74, 6, 10, 13, 28, 23, 76, 29, 60, 65, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 339.—July 18, 1864.
53, 26, 20, 14, 5, 54, 58, 73, 25, 78, 72, 37, 76, 63.

CLASS 340.—July 18, 1864.
7, 50, 3, 43, 21, 33, 32, 75, 53, 52, 73, 29, 76.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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DR. J. H. SCHENCK HAS A LARGE suite of rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, where he can be found every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

He keeps a large supply of medicine at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Those wishing advice or an examination of the lungs will do well to call on him as above. He makes no charge for advice; but for a thorough examination with the respirometer, his price is $3.

Many persons are afraid to have their lungs examined by Dr. SCHENCK, for fear they will be found incurable, and by that means it is put off until it is too late. How much better it would be to know their condition at once, as by abundance of evidence Dr. S. has shown sufficient certificates in this City that he has cured advanced stages of consumption.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES. All our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these Medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32-page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female. It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

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Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP. NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN. —The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemens' Hall, TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

P. W. ENGS, President.
G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S mammoth lines of ties, at 25, 35 and 60 cents; 10,000 dozen gents' fine linen collars, at $2 25 a dozen. Large store, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW TAX LAW. IN PRESS: Will be issued immediately, THE UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX LAW, as passed by the last Congress. Printed from an official copy just received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Address J. S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Or BAKER & GODWIN, Printing House-square, New-York.

JENNIE JUNE'S SPARKLING BOOK, This day published, TALKS ON WOMEN'S TOPICS. BY JENNIE JUNE. The spicy, witty and versatile contributor to the New-York press. For sale by all booksellers Price $1 50. LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, No. 149 Washington-st., Boston.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY THE MISTAKES AND FAILURES OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION. 48 pages. Crown 8vo. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail postpaid for the price. MASON BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-st.

THE HUMAN VOICE; MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. CLIMATE, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners. Men for the time. Our National Resources; Shall we Repudiate? MARRIAGE—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost? Murderers detected by Dreams. Witches. Sensations when Dying—Is it painful? Coming to One's Self. Prayed to Death. Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Minot, C. H. Kilgore, Seaman Simons—a murderer—Dr. E. K. Kane, the explorer. An Esquimaux; Fisherwomen of Bologne; with Portraits. Characters and Biographies. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology, in the August Double No. *Phrenological Journal*—20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen will have it on Wednesday, 20th. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF $200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

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SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
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Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

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Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

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LADIES' LETTER OF ADVICE. FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS. Has information never before published. Sent free in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS. Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-office.

AT A MEETING OF COTTON BROKERS, held July 16, 1864, at No. 130 Pearl-st., present Messrs. Easton, Maltbie, Maine, Green, Ackerman, Adams, Taver, Munn, Laighton, Elliott. CHAS. EASTON, Esq., was appointed Chairman, H. H. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the rate of brokerage to be charged on and after July 18 inst., on all sales of cotton shall be one half dollar per bale or bag, either of American or foreign cotton, to the sellers, and one half dollar per bale or bag to the buyers; and in addition to the above, the seller to be charged, on and after the 15th inst., one-eighth of one per cent. on amount of sales, this being the Government Internal Revenue Tax imposed upon brokers by an act of Congress of June 28, 1864, on all sales made by them, said act having gone into effect on the 1st inst.,

Resolved, To charge on and after the 18th inst., for examining cottons and rendering certificates of condition, &c., of same, one dollar per bale.

Resolved, That for cottons examined and shipped other than those sold by the brokers, there shall be charged, on and after the 18th inst., fifty cents per bale.

Signed, CHARLES EASTON, Chairman.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Jr., Secretary.

Easton & Company,	S. Munn, Son & Co.,
C. C. & H. M. Faber,	Laighton & Underwood,
W. D. Maltbie & Co.,	M. T. Maine & Co.,
Green Brothers,	Price & Munn,
J. T. Adams & Co.,	G. H. Weeden & Co.,
Daniel W. Talcott,	James F. Wenman,
by Geo. B. Ackerman,	Abm. Allen, Jr. Att'y.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

No. 816 BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this, we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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Authorized Capital..$5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus.................................2,052,253
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864..2,902,145
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date..........3,275,000

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NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
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Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

KINGS COUNTY
WAR ENLISTMENT LOAN,
$1,000,000.
COUPON BONDS.
KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,
issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.
THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.
OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 6th of August, both inclusive.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.
EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000
"RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000
OF
"RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $250,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, Jr., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board.
JOHN BROUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON.

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 19 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1864, in pursuance of a notice previously given, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:
HENRY GRINNELL, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
CALEB BARSTOW, JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDMUND PENFOLD, RUFUS R. GRAVES,
HANSON K. CORNING, HENRY DAVIS,
OGDEN HAGGERTY, THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
THOMAS MONAHAN, HEN. G. EILSHEMIUS,
ALBERT WARD, WM. E. SHEPARD,
CHARLES EASTON, LOTHROP L. STURGES,
LOUIS LORUT, WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN, GEORGE F. THOMAS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
THOMAS SCOTT, J. MILTON SMITH,
ABM. R. VAN NEST, WILLIAM POST,
HENRY K. BOGERT, SAML. B. CALDWELL,
DANIEL G. BACON, G. K. SHERIDAN,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM, S. H. CONDICT.
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 1864.
HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Billier & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK—TWENTY shares, for sale by
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, Sixth floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $311,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
JULY INTEREST, 1864.
Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.
CASH CAPITAL..............................$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864........ 68,078 62
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.
By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., R. O., CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.
DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office. WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 25th inst. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 18, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE No. 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.
INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office.
Transfer books will close July 20, and reopen Aug. 2.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 Broadway, N. Y., July 14, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a-half per Cent. free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.
JULY 13, 1864. H. C. BEACH, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
ASSETS..............................$1,023,668 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 14, 1864.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION— No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—New-York, July 13, 1864.—Interest for the six months ending 30th ult. on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M., and on Monday and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on $500 and under. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made before the 21st of July, draw interest from the 1st of July.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
WM. S. CORWIN, NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY, HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP, ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON, JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF, JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON, WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN, HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK, J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN, AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD, CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE, WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND, PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES, TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE, RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CAPITAL...............................$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864...........................361,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid.....................None
DIRECTORS:
Hugh Laing, George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend, Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords, U. J. Smith,
John Penfold, Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight, Alvo. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence, Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez, John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson, A. Ynnaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno, Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson, Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets, Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll, John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr., Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt, Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,
Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.
NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the *Evening Post* of this day, July 19, 1864.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open.
WM. J. FISH.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS' POINT, LONG Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hour's sail, per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9.15, 12.45, 4.30 and 5.30; from Dey-st. at 10.30 and 4.30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open for the reception of visitors until Nov. 1. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad boat will leave foot Murray-st. 6:30 and 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8¾ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSES BEtween 14th and 18th sts., between Lexington and 8th avs.; or house in any good location.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICES in the basement, first or second floor, suitable for brokerage or insurance and convenient to Wall-st. Desirable office furniture will be purchased. Address C. M. D., Box No. 4,619 Post-office New-York.

WANTED—FROM 2 to 5 ACRES OF LAND, WITH house and stables upon it, within one hour's ride by rail from the City. Any one having such a place to dispose of at a low figure will address "COUNTRY," Box No. 113 *Times* Office, stating terms and full particulars.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM houses, situated between 14th and 40th-sts., 4th and 6th-avs. Also, improved property on 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,400 Post-office.

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF AUGUST, A three to four-story high-stoop house, in central part of the City preferred. Address or see P. C. B., No. 71 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENTS
IN THE
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

$250,000 worth of unimproved real estate in the above city for sale or exchange at low prices. The income from the above is at present over 10 per cent.

$72,000 worth of city lots.

1,350 acres prairie lands in Iowa for sale, from $1 to $5 per acre.

MONEY WANTED
on improved real estate in Davenport, Iowa, at 7½ per cent. payable quarterly in New-York.
Security double the amount of loan.
Insurance equal to amount of loan.
Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE,
No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32½ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32½ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 17½ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly make, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,600 ACRES, NINEty miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from Erie Railroad, two saw mills, large tannery, twelve dwellings, store, blacksmith-shop, &c., &c. If a party with sufficient capital to lumber it rapidly, a large proportion of the price will be taken in a per centage upon the lumber sold without interest; balance on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly hemlock, oak and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BELLEVUE, ON WEEHAWKEN Heights, N. J., two and one half miles from Hoboken Ferry by the cars, running within two blocks of the premises every fifteen minutes, a beautiful cottage, containing ten rooms, with barn, hennery, ice-house, carriage-house and one acre of ground; all new and in perfect order; property of C. L. Elliott. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES BENSON, real estate agent, No. 102 Washington-street, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE "HOLMES Place," Pittsfield, Mass. The house is furnished and ready for immediate occupation. The garden and premises are in a high state of cultivation, and contain a large number of fruit trees. The mansion is beautifully situated, and is about ½ mile from the village of Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass. Apply on the premises, or to WM. R. PLUNKETT, Attorney-at-Law, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HIGH stoop four-story brown-stone house and carriage house, containing every modern improvement, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, near 5th-av. A very desirable residence for those seeking a magnificent establishment. An interview may take place by addressing HARRISON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HIGH BASEMENT frame (filled in) house on 129th-st., Harlem; size 20x40; lot 37x100; is finished in the very best style and manner, and replete with all modern improvements. For particulars, etc., apply to CARTER & BERTINE, 3d-av. and 25th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 6448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT HOUSE OF MODERATE size, with all the modern improvements, in Orange, N. J.; a good barn on the premises, and a garden in perfect order. For further particulars apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., *New-York Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

10,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS for sale or exchange in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, State of New-York, being part of a large tract of land located on the Black River, and well populated. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 168 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 31st-st., near Madison-av.; brown-stone front, all modern improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—THREE furnished houses. Also, for sale—Real estate from $1,500 to $100,000. Address J. FERRIS, near the depot, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUILDING-SITE, AT FORDham Heights, opposite King's Bridge, containing about ten acres. Apply to A. FINDLEY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE STORES IN MAIDen-lane, near Pearl-st., fronting both on Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st. A. G. ROGERS, 4 Pine-st., Room 22.

FARM WANTED—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing from twelve to twenty acres, with good dwelling, &c., within one mile of a station on the Hudson River, Harlem, or New-Haven Railroad, and within one hour of New-York; price $5,000 cash. Address, with description, Box No. 2,637 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR A BUSINESS OF FIRST REspectability, a desk and office privilege, in an eligible pleasant front office, on second floor of a fine building on Broadway, between Dey and Liberty-sts. For terms, which, to a first-class tenant, will be moderate, address Box No. 590 Brooklyn Post-office, stating name and business in full.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, near Union-square, in 17th-st., from August 1 to May 1; house full sized; four stories, modern and well furnished; rent $300 per month. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

WAREHOUSES.—TO LET, A LARGE, FIRE-proof building, with high and thoroughly lighted cellar; even temperature the year round. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRANSIENT GENTLEMEN AND LADY boarders wanted at a first-class house up town, newly furnished and just opened. Address YOUNG LADIES, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, two ladies and child. Conditions preferred are: With a private family where there are no other boarders; place well shaded; on or near the salt water, with abundance of fruit and vegetables; no preference for new houses or fine furniture. Address AUSTIN, care of J. W. Kissam, No. 81 Fulton-st., New-York.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on reasonable terms at a pleasant location on the south side of Long Island; good fishing, sailing, bathing, &c. Long Island cars leave daily James-slip 8 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. For further particulars, inquire of T. W. WOOD, coal office, No. 205 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson River; the house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED—BOARD FOR a gentleman, wife, nurse and child, not more than one hour from the City, for six months or more. Address, stating terms, E. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE ALGER INSTITUTE, Cornwall, Conn.; a very quiet and most delightful resort. Price, $6 per week. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., for two families; beautiful location. Address L. WILSON.

COAL.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—CUMBERLAND COAL, superior article, now discharging from barge *Plymouth*, foot Market-st., East River. For sale by AARON SWARTS, No. 90 East Broadway.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZE BURGLAR-PROOF safe, either new or second-hand, in good order. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,581 New-York Post-office, with description and price.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—TO EMPLOYERS OF RESPECTable, competent and well recommended girls of all nations and professions, will please notice that they can be supplied without delay with housekeepers, ladies' maids, to travel, and competent nurses and seamstresses; American, English and Scotch Protestants and others, with good reference and fully competent, for private families, hotels, watering-places and summer resorts. Also, first-class cooks and competent laundresses, who understand fluting, &c., and smart girls as chambermaids and waitresses. Also, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework, all with good reference; will be found willing and obliging, and no objection to the country. Employers in want of such will please favor us with a call, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Also, four smart colored girls on hand.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a very trusty and efficient girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; will hire in a private family or summer boarding-house; is a most willing and valuable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE, TRUSTWORTHY girl, a situation as cook and laundress, or as general servant; will be found economical and willing, and an excellent washer and ironer; respectful and neat; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; best City reference can be given from her last place; would like to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—A WHEELER & WILSON OPERAtor wants places in private families to go out by the day; can cut, baste and make button-holes; $1 a day. Send note for ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, No. 282 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NURSE THOROUGHLY ACcustomed to the entire care of infants, a situation; a family having a country place preferred; best of reference. Apply to No. 45 3d-av., near East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 463 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or care of children, in City or country, with unexceptional references. Apply at No. 370 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in the City or country as a seamstress, or would take care of children; good references. Call for two days at No. 629 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WITH EXCELlent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; does up linens in style; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 169 Hester-st., between Mott and Elizabeth.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would take care of children; City reference. Apply at No. 601 4th-st., between Avenue D and C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has good city reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, (rear.)

WANTED—IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT BY A young girl lately landed as child's nurse, or for general housework; she is willing to be taught. Apply at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A house to take care of, or to sew out by the week, or as stewardess on a steamer. Can be seen at No. 628 6th-av., in the fancy-store, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 14 West Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, in City or country, by a young woman that is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 108 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse or seamstress. Call for two days at No. 211 West 28th-st., third floor, in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—AT EMPLOYMENT House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., can be found cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also, farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, grooms, &c., awaiting situations in City or country.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife; man as thorough good coachman, understands the care and management of horses; wife as chambermaid, seamstress or laundress; both understand their business in every respect. Good reference; country preferred. Address S. W. W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN (MARRIED,) A situation as first-class gardener, horseman and driver; wishes steady employment with a respectable private family; will make himself useful. Wishes to go to Staten Island, or any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, or would go as traveling servant; no objection to go to any part of the country; has good reference. Address GROOM, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (SCOTCH) A situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; respectable references. Call for or address L. J., Fleming and Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young married man. He is a first-class hand over horses, and understands his business in every respect. Address M. A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, to care a horse and work in a garden; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN A SITUATION as farmer; good references given; none but a first-class place accepted. Call at, or address FARMER, Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent man, who is willing to make himself useful in the garden. Address T. McG., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH OR ENGlish preferred, who understands taking care of a horse, and is a good driver; would be required also to keep a small place in order; references required; location very pleasant and near the City. Address C. H., Box No. 4,624 Post-office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; she must make a good buttonhole, and either cut and fit or sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Apply, for two days, from 10 until 2 o'clock, or in the evening, at No. 19 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK, IN A PRIvate family near the City; she will be assisted by a maid. Also, wanted, a thorough waiter. The best recommendations indispensable; Protestants preferred. Apply this morning, after 9 o'clock, at 119 Madison-av.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN, who is honest and faithful, who writes a plain business hand and resides in Brooklyn. Address with reference, and salary expected, H. L. P., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A FANCY HARDWARE and plated ware store, down town, about fifteen years of age; one residing with his parents in the City preferred; salary $100 for the first year. Address, with references R. S. T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress in a private family, on the Hudson River, within an hour's ride of New-York. Apply at No. 169 Chambers-st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, TO ATTEND IN an office; must live with his parents. Apply at EMIL CALMAN'S, Nos. 295½ and 297 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A MAN WILLING TO WORK, TO drive horses and work generally about a place in the country. Apply at No. 42 Warren-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.
FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.
BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

THE FIRM OF NORTON & ARNOLD, DOING business at No. 780 3d-av., was this day dissolved.
JOHN NORTON,
DE WITT C. ARNOLD.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1864.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER, WITH THIS AMOUNT, wanted, to take an interest in a valuable slate quarry in successful operation at Slatington, Penn. Best quality of school slate, roofing and mantle slate now being furnished from this quarry, the supply of which is inexhaustible. The present opportunity for making money is one seldom met with. For particulars address
WILLIAM C. HUGHES,
Slatington, Lehigh County, Penn.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHT FOR Stone's spoke, socket and felloe clamp; price $4,000. The most desirable investment at the price ever offered the public. SNYDER & WALTER,
No. 239 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE on the Hudson, doing a good retail trade; stock all new and only a small capital required. Address for three days BOOKS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st., N. Y.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND LOTS AT TOMPKINSVILLE.
Also, 22 acres of land between the Finger-board road and railroad at public auction, by A. JOURNEAY, on THURSDAY, July 28, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock M.
Eleven lots on Van Duser-st., commencing southeast corner of Grant-st.
Three lots on Grant-st., commencing at a point 89 feet from southeast corner of Van Duser-st.
Twenty-two acres of land between the Finger-board road and railroad, about 1¼ miles from Vanderbilt Landing, adjoining the property of Messrs. L. H. Meyer, W. D. Cuthbertson and J. McCullough. It is very desirably located, in an improving neighborhood, surrounded by first-class residences, and offers great inducements to capitalists seeking profitable investments. The property is eligibly situated, to be cut up into lots, if desired.
Terms at sale, which will be liberal.
Maps, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.
This Company will hold their Eighteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

S. ROBINSON, Auctioneer—Hudson City.
MASTER'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS, Master in Chancery, estate of Job Smith, deceased, on MONDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock, on the premises: The large three-story hotel known as the Newkirk House, fronting 40 feet on both avenues; also, 8 lots adjoining, and 2 dwelling-houses opposite the hotel, all at the Five Corners, Hudson City, N. J. Also, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, farm of 100 acres, with good dwelling-house, barn, &c., will be sold in plots of 11 to 20 acres; also, 17 88-100 acres of fine upland, in plots of about 2 acres, opposite the Seacaucus Hotel, on the Paterson Plank Road; also, 43 88-100 acres of good meadow land: also, 11 93-100 acres of meadow, all at Seacaucus, North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J., and known as the Job Smith property. Parties attending this sale can take the Northern Railroad from Jersey City, at 2:15, stopping at McCullum's Hotel, on the Paterson Plank Road. Returning, leave McCullum's at 5 P. M. See maps and posters.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHAWK.—This vessel will be offered at public sale, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, on SATURDAY, 30th July inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
The *Mohawk* is a screw steamer of 459 tons burden, measuring 161 feet from knight head to tafrail, and 154 feet on main deck. Her extreme breadth of beam is 24 feet 6 inches, and depth of hold 10 feet 6 inches.
The Government may suspend the sale after the bidding has commenced.
The purchaser will be required, at the close of the sale, to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount, otherwise the vessel will be sold to another party, the 10 per cent. to be forfeited if the vessel is not paid for and removed within ten days.
Further information may be had at the Navy-yard.
R. G. CURTIN, Naval Storekeeper.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a dark bay Black Hawk mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle; very stylish, a free driver, and has trotted in 3¼; light-top buggy, City built, in good order; also set of single silver-plated harness, in first-rate condition, having been but little used. The above is the property of a gentleman leaving the City, and sold only on that account.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS WILL sell in lots to suit City or country trade, on TUESDAY, July 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a general assortment of white granite and glass ware, plated ware, fancy toilet sets, &c., &c. Sale positive, and goods carefully repacked for shipping.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS. 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz
At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.
These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.
Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.
The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.
Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.
Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.
No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.
Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.
Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
{ Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]
To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.
Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.
Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.
Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.
NOTICE
is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the
THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT,
composed of the
FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS
of the
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
that the
ASSESSMENT ROLLS
will, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the
ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c.,
BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION
AT THIS OFFICE,
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 3 P. M.,
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS
from the date hereof, Sundays excepted. And that, for
THE FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING,
APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED
by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any
ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.
ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING,
and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
S. P. GILBERT, Assessor Thirty-second District, State of New-York.
Dated at No. 130 Broadway, this 15th day of July, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,398, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

FOUND—TO-DAY (JULY 15,) IN BROOKLYN, A WATCH. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 73 Park-st., Newark.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
WESTMINSTER .... Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA .... Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN .... Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA .... Saturday, Sept. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA .... SATURDAY .... July 23
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY .... July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY .... Aug. 6
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.
The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
UNITED STATES
HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART.
The proprietors take this opportunity of informing the public that they have erected spacious, commodious and well ventilated stables and carriage houses, situated in 5th-av. and corner of 44th st., for the purpose of establishing a mart where persons who have horses, carriages or harness to dispose of can do so by public auction. These premises have been constructed and fitted from the designs and under the superintendence of Charles Duggin, Esq., architect in this City, who has spared no trouble in perfecting them with all the European and modern improvements, comprising complete accommodation for seventy horses and fifty carriages, with appropriate harness and saddle rooms; in addition to which there is a covered ride or arcade, of considerable extent, for the purpose of exhibiting the horses previous to sale, thus giving the buyer and seller unusual facilities, the former having the opportunity of judging the merits of his purchase, and the latter that full justice will be done to the property intrusted for sale. The building has been constructed by Brown & Harper, No. 17 West 25th-st.; the masonry was done by Blackledge & Banta, and the decorations by W. F. Lauder, No. 74 West 40th-st., all of New-York.
Horses, carriages or harness will be sold by public auction every Wednesday and Saturday, accounts will be paid or remitted to the country, when desired, on Tuesdays and Fridays only; no horses will be admitted for private sale on commission, and all jobbing or dealing on the part of any one connected with the establishment will be strictly prohibited. The proprietors earnestly assure the public that these rules will be rigidly carried out, and that all transactions will be bona fide.
The demand for horses in New-York is increasing, and the supply is limited, which encourages the proprietors to hope that their exertions will be appreciated by the American public, and that their establishment, which is not surpassed by any of a similar kind in London, Liverpool, Dublin or Edinburgh, will enjoy the same amount of patronage as they do in those important cities, and which have invariably proved, when conducted on the above-mentioned principles, a perfect success. Horses, carriages or harness will be received for Wednesday's sale on Monday, the 1st August, 1864, when the rules, regulations and terms can be seen at the office, 5th-av.
H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES, black, 16 hands high, 5 and 6 years old; sound and kind; warranted. Can be seen at stable No. 1 East 28th-st. For particulars inquire of M. T. RUNYON, No. 163 Maiden-lane, or N. SULLIVAN, No. 24 Park-place.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11:15 A. M., and 4 P. M.
Stages connect at the Highlands. (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan. Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold-Spring, Cornwall, Milton, and Poughkeepsie. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M.; Newburgh, 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—One of the following splendid first-class steamers, viz., CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS, NORTHERN LIGHT, IRON CITY, TRAVELER, METEOR, IRONSIDES, LAC LA BELLE and PEWABIE, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock P. M. each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Mich., on the following days at 2 o'clock P. M. through the months of July and August, making grand excursion trips to the many points of interest on the great inland seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.
This trip of over 1,000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Marie's.
The many and extensive mines of iron and copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of silver, lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate, renders the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attractions to the capitalist, the student and the pleasure-seeker or the invalid.
The above-named steamers are elegantly fitted up with large airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers. Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from eight to ten days.
Rooms secured, and further information obtained, by application to
R. HANNA & CO., GARRETSON, HOWE & CO., HUSSEY & McBRIDE, } Cleveland, Ohio.
S. P. BRADY & CO., JOHN HUTCHINS, BUCKLEY & CO., J. T. WHITING & CO. } Detroit, Mich.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAvorite barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves, to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA. A large steamer with saloons; also small steamers for pic-nics and excursions.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.
A horizontal engine, 16 inch cylinder by four feet stroke, in good order, with boilers, pipes, &c. Also, engines of other sizes. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

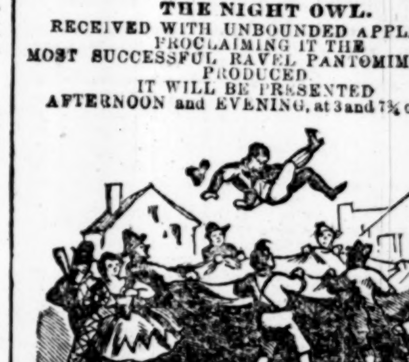
BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 20x3½ feet, two 14-inch flues in each, and two boilers, 30x4 feet, two 16-inch flues in each.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

PLANING-MACHINE FOR SALE.—ONE Ball & Williams' double surfacer in good order. Inquire at No. 616 5th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st.

WANTED—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES OF 8 to 10 horse-power, at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.
SECOND WEEK of THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,
MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.
RECEIVED WITH UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE, PROCLAIMING IT THE MOST SUCCESSFUL RAVEL PANTOMIME EVER PRODUCED.
IT WILL BE PRESENTED
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.



The celebrated comic Pantomimist—TONY DENIER, CLOWN, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. GEO. DAVENPORT and Mlle. LOUISE will appear, together with the attractive
CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Mons. GROSSE, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.
The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her
BEAUTIFUL DANCES.
MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.
EVERY MORNING at 11, and at 1½, 4½ and 9½ P. M., will be exhibited a
MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
L'ORCHESTRION,
imported from the Black Forest Germany,
AT AN EXPENSE OF $12,000,
which plays the most DIFFICULT AND ELABORATE
POPULAR OVERTURES
and other COMPOSITIONS OF THE GREAT MASTERS with the
MOST MARVELOUS PRECISION,
and with all the
GRANDEUR, COMPASS AND CHARMING EFFECT OF A
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS,
also possessing the capability of adaptation as a
CHURCH ORGAN.
NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation, driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room and Museum 30,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE.
To be seen at all hours.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.
FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

HOOKER—AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, WITH 100 other "Scenes of the War;" also upward of 120 works of American and foreign artists. Open day and evening. Institute of Art, No. 625 Broadway.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.
COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans ..$20
United States to New Recruits 10
United States to Veterans 15
The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.
Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.
The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:
Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.
Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.
Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.
Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.
Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.
Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.
All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only where the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured for three years from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway.

C. L. MORSE & CO. ARE PREPARED to furnish alien substitutes to gentlemen residing in any district in the city at short notice and at reasonable prices. No money required from parties who are responsible until the exemption certificate for three years is procured. Apply to C. L. MORSE & Co., Nos. 185 6th-av., and 1,301 Broadway, near 35th-st.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims, also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
First week of the eminent artiste
MISS AVONIA JONES.
Bulwer's standard play, the
LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte	Mr. Charles Fisher
Col. Damas	Mr. Norton
Glavis	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Beauseant	Mr. Daly
Mons Deschappelles	Mr. Moore
Jabot (landlord of the Golden Lion)	Mr. George Holland
Gaspard	Mr. Browne
Major Desmoulins	Mr. Pope
Capt. Dupont	Mr. Williamson
Capt. Gervais	Mr. Ward
Notary	Mr. Bosden
Pauline	Miss Avonia Jones
Mme. Deschappelles	Mrs. John Sefton
Widow Melnotte	Mrs P. Warren
Marian	Mrs. Maurice

WEDNESDAY—Never acted here, LOVE'S SACRIFICE, by the author of the "Wife's Secret," in which Miss Avonia Jones will sustain the character of Margaret Elmore.
First appearance this Summer of Mr. Floyd.
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Daly, Mr. Norton, Mr. Browne, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. Maurice and Mrs. John Sefton will also perform in the play.
THURSDAY—ROMEO AND JULIET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.
Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA,
in the celebrated Romance in five Tableaux, entitled the
SEA OF ICE.
The marked approval bestowed by full and critical audiences upon this most successful play warrants the announcement of its representation
FOR THIS TUESDAY AND EVERY EVENING, TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The principal roles sustained by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, C. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, etc., etc., Misses Mary Wells, Skerret, etc., etc.
THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS, etc., of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTION.
The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Corner Broadway and Broome sts.
Manager .... Geo. Wood
GENUINE SUCCESS.
The Young, Beautiful and Accomplished Actress,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
received with unbounded enthusiasm every evening.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1864, last nights of the Military Drama, in three acts, of the
FRENCH SPY, OR THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
MISS WESTERN in THREE CHARACTERS.
To be followed by the protean farce of a
DEVILISH GOOD JOKE,
in which MISS WESTERN sustains SIX CHARACTERS, SONG and DANCE, supported by an efficient company.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN IN REHEARSAL,
MISS WESTERN as DON CÆSAR.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
Friday, July 22—Benefit of Miss HELEN WESTERN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THIRD WEEK
of the successful engagement.
ENGLISH OPERA.
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
SUPERIOR COMPANY AND CHORUS.
Conductor .... Mr. Anthony Reiff
TUESDAY EVENING, July 19,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline	Mme. Comte Borchard
Thaddeus	Mr. Wm. Castle
Count Arnheim	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Florenstein	Mr. Walter Birch
Devilshoof	Mr. Warren White
Gypsy Queen	Miss Louisa Myers
Buda	Mrs. M. E. Burroughs

Gypsies, Peasants, Retainers, &c., &c.
During first act of the opera,
Pas Seul .... by .... Miss Anna Kruger
MONDAY EVENING, July 25,
Balfe's opera of the
ROSE OF CASTILE,
will be produced for the first time in America.
Manager of Opera .... Mr. B. A. Baker.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO FORTE
Is admitted the best piano forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,
NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.
The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.
We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS
"They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability; they are perfect and superior to any others made in this country, &c., &c."—Testimonial of the most celebrated artists. Warranted for six years. Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House. T. H. CHAMBERS.

AT MILLET'S OLD MUSIC STORE, No. 305 Broadway, can be found the largest assortment of Music Books, Sheet Music and Musical Instruments in the country, cheap. Orders promptly filled and forwarded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Forte, with their sole Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

A CHORISTER WANTED AT PORT CHESTER.—Any one wishing to spend the Sabbath out of town may find a situation by applying at No. 315 Broadway, or addressing Box No. 2,112 Post-office.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Damascus Off Father Point.

Proceedings of the British Parliament.

Progress of the Debate on the Non-Confidence Resolution.

Denmark Negotiating for Peace With Prussia.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 18.

The steamship *Damascus*, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th, and Londonderry on the 8th, arrived at 7:30 P. M., on the way to Quebec.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the night of the 6th.

The *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rumors very unfavorable to Gen. GRANT, were prevalent in England. They caused a rise of 2@3 per cent. in the Confederate loan, which ranged from 65 to 67. It was announced that the amount required for the September dividends and sinking fund, had been received by the London agents.

The London *Times*, in reviewing Gen. GRANT's position, says: "It is difficult not to conclude that the campaign is now reduced to a question of Petersburgh or nothing."

The *Morning Star* rejoices in the absence of any great military success, that at least the process of negro emancipation is making great strides.

The Paris correspondent of the *Star* says the *Kearsarge* would leave Cherbourg on the 5th of July, to cruise in the Channel and watch the movements of the rebel cruisers, or rather cruiser, the *Florida* being at present the only one to fear for some days hence.

The report is that the *Yeddo*, lately built at Bordeaux, will be completed at Amsterdam, and commanded by SEMMES. The *Yeddo* is a large vessel, capable of resisting the attack, chasing or running away from an enemy such as either the *Kearsarge* or *Niagara*.

The proceedings of Parliament on the 6th were unimportant—the debate on DISRAELI's motion of censure standing adjourned till the 7th.

In the House of Lords, CLANRICARDE will move an amendment to MALMESBURY's motion. He proposes to omit the clause stating that the just influence of England has been lowered, and insert that the House regrets that Denmark was allowed to expect from the British Government material aid in support of the Treaty of 1852.

THE DANISH WAR.

Prince JOHN, of Glucksburg, the youngest brother of the King of Denmark, had reached Berlin, it was supposed in the interests of peace.

A private telegram from Copenhagen says it has been determined at a council of ministers to treat for peace directly with Prussia, upon the basis of Denmark being admitted into the German Confederation, as the only means of saving the monarchy. This was regarded as highly improbable.

Russia was making active naval preparations at Cronstadt.

It was stated that a Russian squadron was about to visit the Swedish and Danish ports in the Baltic.

Special telegrams from Copenhagen to the London *Daily Telegraph*, confirm the report that pacific negotiations were going on between Denmark and Prussia, and that pending these no attack would be made.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

The Austrian embassy at Paris gives a formal denial to the assertions of the London *Morning Post* relative to the new "holy alliance," and says the alleged letter of RICHBERG to METTERNICH never existed.

The London *Owl* authoritively states that NAPOLEON recently warned Austria against joining the alliance, as he should consider such a measure as directly aimed against France; and that the immediate effect was to cause Austria to hesitate in giving in her adhesion to the Alliance.

The *Morning Herald* continues to assert its faith in the published correspondence, and says it has gained its object, the eyes of all Europe being now opened to the conspiracy, while there is a tendency to reapproachment between Great Britain and France.

The *Paris Bourse* was dull. Rentes on the 6th closed at 66f. 15c.

The Continental news is unimportant.

COMMERCIAL PER DAMASCUS.

COMMERCIAL VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 7.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS tend upward.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., report: FLOUR firmer. WHEAT tending upward; Winter Red, 8s. 3d.@8s. 10d. CORN buoyant and 1s. higher, mixed, 30s. 6d.@31s.

PROVISIONS—Beef firm. Pork firm. Bacon steady. Lard firm and a trifle higher. Tallow dull.

PRODUCE—Petroleum dull and unchanged. Sugar firm. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil easier. Resin—No sales. Spirits Turpentine quiet and nominal.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 6.

BREADSTUFFS firm; SUGAR firm; COFFEE firm; TEA quiet and steady; RICE dull and unchanged; TALLOW quiet and unchanged; SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 68s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Shares, 39@37 discount; Erie's, 40@39. Consols for Money, 90⅛@90¼.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds inactive but steady. Money, increased supply, and the discount demand unimportant. A reduction in the bank is anticipated shortly.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 8.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 85,000 bales, including 14,500 to speculators and 4,500 to exporters. The market has been buoyant and prices are ¼d.@½d. higher. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing buoyant and holders demanding a further advance. The authorized quotations are:

Middling Orleans, 30½d.; Middling Mobiles, 30½d.; Middling Uplands, 30½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 281,000 bales, of which 4,500 were American.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and steady, except for Spring Wheat, on which a decline of 1d.@2d. has been submitted to.

PROVISIONS firm.

LONDON, Friday, July 8.

Consols for money, 90⅛@90¼. American Securities flat, without sales.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased to £267,000.

LATEST BY THE DAMASCUS.

LONDON, Friday, July 8.

There is no news of importance in regard to the Danish war.

The debate in the House of Commons progresses. Fierce party spirit is evinced. A division is expected to-night. Some estimates give the ministry only four majority.

The *Kearsarge* has arrived off Dover.

The *Sacramento* has arrived at Cherbourg.

It is stated that the *Yeddo* belongs to the Prussian Government, not to the Confederates.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The final meeting of the board previous to the recess was held last night, Alderman TALMAGE in the chair. An ordinance was adopted prohibiting the storing, selling, or in any manner vending petroleum, kerosene, naptha, or other combustible material of similar description, within the city limits, under severe penalties. The same ordinance was adopted July 14, 1862, but as it was ascertained that the Common Council had no power in the premises, it remained inoperative. An act of the Legislature, passed last Winter, authorizes the city authorities to govern the sale and storage of such articles, and hence the ordinance was exhumed and adopted. Alderman BELKNAP brought up his resolution authorizing DAVID S. MILLS and others to run cars on the tracks of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, from the different ferries through Fulton-street, Myrtle-avenue, Flushing-avenue, Court-street, Flatbush and Hamilton avenues. The resolution was adopted 11 ayes to 10 noes. Another resolution by the same Alderman, authorizing the same parties to run cars over the Williamsburgh routes, was lost. A resolution was adopted granting permission to the Long Island Gas Light Company of Queens County to lay mains and pipes throughout the streets of the City of Brooklyn and furnish gas to the citizens, at a price per cubic foot no higher than now charged by the Brooklyn City Light Company. The company is to commence supplying gas within ninety days from, or the grant will be null and void. By Alderman O'KEEFFE—Whereas, our City has lately been visited by a large and disastrous conflagration, and whereas, the Fire Department of this City, aided by a portion of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, did, by their unremitting and persevering efforts, confine the ravages of said conflagration to the premises on which it originated; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Common Council be and they are hereby tendered to JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Esq., chief engineer, his subordinate officers, and the members of the Fire Department generally, for the self-sacrificing manner in which they performed their laborious and exhaustive duties at said fire.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Common Council be and they are hereby tendered to Engine Company No. 31, and other members of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for the noble and praiseworthy alacrity with which they responded to the call for aid from their sister city of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Chief Engineer of the Western District, and also to the foreman and others of Engine Company No. 31 of the City of New-York.

The resolution was amended by Alderman WALLACE, including other fire companies present from New-York, and as amended it was adopted. Some of the usual routine business was transacted, and the board adjourned until September.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded.

The following is a list of sick and wounded, per hospital steamer *George Leary*, from various hospitals at Fortress Monroe, Va., to Connecticut and New-York City, July 17, 1864:

Lieut.-Col. Badan, Gen. Grant's Staff.
Capt. Charles C. Mills, 7th Conn.—right lung.
Capt. H. S. Bronsdon, 118th New-York.
Sergt. Abraham T. Pruyn, Co. H, 1st N. Y. M. R.—gunshot wound.
James W. Parks, Co. F, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Ben. Lincoln, Co. G., 4th Mass. Cavalry.
Henry Morten, Co. G, 10th N. H. C.—hepatitis.
Sergt. Wm. N. Higgins, Co. H, 1st D. C. Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Ben. W. Gibborne, Co. F, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.—dyspepsia.
Corp. Alvin. A. Davis, Co. E, 4th Mass. Cavalry—bronchitis.
Ira B. Haney Co. D, 1st D. C. Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Walter Hinney, Co. L, 20th N. Y. Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Fred. A. Hutchings, Co. D, 115th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
Wm. Johnson, Co. L, 1st D. C. Cavalry—chronic diarrhœa.
Albion H. Collins, Co. H, 1st D. C. Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Jacob H. Newkirk, Co. A, 117th New-York—gunshot wound.
Geo. E. Sergent, Co. M, 2d Massachusetts Artillery—gunshot wound.
Patrick Burke, Co. H, 12th U. S.—lumbago.
Seth Waymauth, Co. M, 1st Maine Cavalry—gunshot wound.
Chauncey F. Bean, Co. A, 11th Maine—incipient phthisis.
Erastus Hawer, Co. F, 13th New-York Heavy Art.—typhoid fever.
John O. Allen, Co. I, 1st Michigan Cav.—gunshot wound.
Philip Norwood, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Cav.—gunshot wound.
Peter Witharm, Co. K, 8th Me.—chronic diarrhœa.
T. G. Buford, Co. E, 9th Me.—chronic diarrhœa.
Mike O'Donald, Co. I, 11th Penn. Cav.—sciatical.
Dexter W. Barton, Co. D, 27th Maine—chronic rheumatism.
Alfred Parrot, Co. E, 1st N. Y. Engineers—chronic diarrhœa.
Joseph Sylveria, Co. E, 4th Mass. Cav.—gunshot wound.
L. B. Ackley, Co. D, 11th Penn. Cav.—chronic diarrhœa.
Josiah E. Hinde, Co. D, 1st D. C. Cav.—gunshot wound.
Ed. Dumprey, Co. I, 1st N. Y. M. R.—gunshot wound.
Peter G. Conklin, Co. A, 48th N. Y.—debility.
Uriah Curtis, Co. C, 1st D. C. Cav.—lumbago.
Nelson Denno, Co. H, 13th N. Y. H. A.—gunshot wound.
Sergt. Dan. H. Gilman, Co. M, 1st D. C. Cav.—gunshot wound.
Sergt. O. H. Botherick, Co. D, 2d Penn. H. A.—gunshot wound.
Walter Reynolds, Co. D, 2d Penn. H. A.—gunshot wound.
John McKay, Co. C, 118th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
L. Margel, Co. H, 46th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
L. Patnin, Co. E, 20th N. Y. Cav.—gunshot wound.
Jas. L. Dickinson, Co. H, 3d N. Y. H. A.—congestion, &c.
Andrew Brunt, Co. B, 3d Penn. H. A.—functioned.
D. M. Guest, Co. E, 10th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Gilbert Strong, Co. H, 72d N. Y.—acute rheumatism.
Walter Herritt, Co. F, 13th New-York—fever.
Wm. Kipler, Co. M, 20th N. Y. Cavalry—debility.
Alfred M. Pierce, Co. C, 27th Mass.—fever.
Robert W. Moon, Co. G, 75th Penn.—nephists.
Florence McCaffray, Co. L, 1st D. C. Cav.—derangement of heart.
Albert B. Clark, Co. F, 8th Conn.—chronic diarrhœa.
Frances Miller, Co. E, 115th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Henry Amon, Co. B, 48th New-York—whitlo.
John Brickford, Co. K, 48th N. Y.—wound in finger.
Andrew Badt, Co. E, 48th N. Y.—chronic rheumatism.
David Edmeston, Co. A, 92d N. Y.—right thigh.
Thos. H. B. Taylor, Co. A, 3d N. Y. Cav.—left hand.
F. H. Carl, Co. E, 115th New-York—foot.
John Evans, Co. M, 1st N. Y. M. R.—jaw.
Ben. H. Carman, Co. H, 48th N. Y.—left arm.
Andrew Ginback, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Cav.—right wrist.
Mike Lathan, Co. G, 47th New-York.
Lucus D. Smith, Co. I, 23d Massachusetts.
Corp. Daniel R. Boobar, Co. K, 8th Maine.
Thompson D. Gray, Co. I, 6th Connecticut.
M. E. Woodruff, Co. E, 7th Connecticut.
George H. Clark, Co. D, 7th Connecticut.
William Boughton, Co. H, 8th Connecticut.
John Buckly, Co. G, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
John McAuk, Co. B, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Corp. George Baker, Co. B, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
Hiram Moore, Co. E, 76th Pennsylvania.
Frederick D. McCumber, Co. F, 1st R. I. Artillery.
George B. Hall, Co. G, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
H. A. Gatchell, Co. E, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.
Julius Labourbord, Co. D, 99th New-York.
Thomas Barrett, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Ed. D. Jones, Co. F, 27th Massachusetts.
John Smith, Co. E, 11th Connecticut.
James R. Joslyn, Co. D, 1st Conn. H. Art.
Otis Culver, Co. H, 11th Connecticut.
E. J. Steele, Co. I, 1st Connecticut H. Art.
L. L. Hall, Co. I, 6th Connecticut.
Manuel Bramada, Co. H, 11th Connecticut.
Patrick Farrall, Co. I, 11th Connecticut.
Hiram Clenrous, Co. E, 11th Connecticut.
First Sergt. Erwin Orbman, Co. H, 6th Conn.
Leveret N. Charter, Co. G, 11th Connecticut.
Carl Ackerman, Co. H, 7th Connecticut.
Martin White, Co. I, 13th New-York Artillery.
Joseph Tecubrer, Co. D, 112th New-York.
Joseph Boryer, Co. D, 37th New-Jersey.
Henry Hawes, Co. L, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
L. H. Hawes, 17th New-York Battery.
Adam Bunker, Co. M, 5th Penn. Cavalry.
John Defoe, Co. K, 118th New-York.
Andrew J. Robinson, Co. I, 10th New-Hampshire.
Geo. Frost, Co. K, 143d Ohio.
Sergt.-Major H. W. Tryon, 27th Massachusetts.
Wm. Smith, Co. H, 13th New-Hampshire.
Sergt. Ed. W. Whitaker, Co. H, 10th New-York.
John D. Shomo, Co. D, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
Corp. Fred. C. Brooking, Co. G, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
Geo. B. Butler, Co. H, 9th Maine.
Wm. H. Daniels, Co. G, 22d New-York.
Wm. H. Williamson, Co. E, 143d Ohio.
Wm. H. Lakue, Co. D, 139th New-York.
Robert Y. Becker, Co. E, 7th Connecticut.
Francis Jacobson, Co. C, 11th Connecticut.
Fred. Fought, Co. C, 11th Connecticut.
Napoleon Dumas, Co. A, 1st Conn. Cavalry.
George R. Rowell, Co. A, 21st Connecticut.
John Purvis, Co. D, 3d Conn. Cavalry.
Peter Van Dale, Co. K, 11th Connecticut.
Daniel Sullivan, Co. I, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.
Joseph Lemont, Co. H, 11th Connecticut.
John O. Berry, Co. A, 7th Connecticut.
Corp. John Jackson, Co. K, 11th Connecticut.
Mike Riley, Co. D, 11th Connecticut.
Theodore B. Benedict, Co. D, 7th Connecticut.
James Taylor, Co. D, 10th Connecticut.
James Vielley, Co. D, 8th Connecticut.
George P. Swann, Co. B, 21st Connecticut.
John R. Handerly, Co. K, 11th Connecticut.
John Ross, Co. I, 6th Connecticut.
Lafayette D. Fuller, Co. D, 10th Connecticut.
Geo. W. Lewis, Co. A, 8th Connecticut.
Geo. M. Bradley, Co. D, 6th Connecticut.
Drummer Dan. W. Fisher, Co. L, 10th N. Y. S. Art.
George Raper, Co. A, 13th Indiana.
Ira Quimby, Co. H, 13th New-Hampshire.
Miles G. Stewart, Co. B, 19th Wisconsin.
Sergt. Lewis Band, Co. K, 188th Pennsylvania.
Henry De Sayar, Co. C, 188th Pennsylvania.
Norman George, Co. F, 10th New-York Artillery.
Ben. F. James, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Sam. Weaver, Co. M, 11th Pennsylvania.
Andrew J. Beagle, Co. H, 112th Penn. Heavy Art.
Clark R. Kennedy, Co. A, 19th Wisconsin.
Alfred W. Johnston, Co. A, 11th Penn. Cav.
Sergt. Sam. Mattox, Co. K, 1st N. J. Cav.
Hiram J. Willey, Co. M, 1st D. C. Cav.
Parks Brazier, Co. F, 10th New-York.
John D. Gibson, Co. D, 13th New-Hampshire.
Corp. Wm. Fry, Co. E, 2d Pennsylvania Art.
Corp. Egbert Carpenter, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Art.
Stephen A. Cram, Co. K, 11th Maine.
Midrail Fink, Co. B, 2d Pennsylvania.
Edmund Bride, Co. G, 27th Massachusetts.
Josiah F. Beachy, Co. H, 39th Illinois.
Jacob Rauston, Co. B, 23d Massachusetts.
Wm. Green, Co. H, 11th Maine.
Wm. St. Philips, Co. F, 10th New-York Art.
John Crone, Co. B, 1st District Columbia Cavalry.
A. H. Martin, Co. F, 76th Pennsylvania.
Jacob Grider, Co. F, 188th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Moser, Co. G, 47th New-York.
Jacob Reals, Co. F, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.
Alson E. Stafford, Co. H, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Albert Bilnburg, Jr., Co. H, 7th N. Y. Ind. Battery.
Albert W. Jaques, Co. D, 4th U. S. Artillery.
S. Linegar, Co. A, 115th New-York.
Alfred Holcomb, Co. F, 27th Massachusetts.
John Crissim, Co. H, 2d Penn. Heavy Artillery.
James C. McCartney, Co. G, 2d Penn. Heavy Art.
Joseph Forsyth, Co. B, 2d Penn. Heavy Artillery.
James Keggan, Co. E, 142d New-York.
John Gillespie, Co. E, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Henry Glaisman, seaman, City of Boston.
Philo Darling, Co. G, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Alex. Derroche, Co. B, 118th New-York.
Sam. H. Day, Co. G, 13th Indiana.
L. H. Reed, Co. K, 112th New-York.
Corp. Walter Sawtell, Co. F, 25th Massachusetts.
Corp. Herbert Lovejoy, Co. B, 40th Massachusetts.
Chas. Strudel, Co. C, 9th New-Jersey.
Ben. F. Beatty, Co. G, 76th Pennsylvania.
Wm. W. Clark, Co. K, 12th New-Hampshire.
Sam. M. Winkle, Co. B, 100th New-York.
Byron W. Benedict, Co. E, 3d New-York Art.
Chas. Mann, Co. I, 142d New-York.
Corp. Henry Lemon, Co. H, 55th Pennsylvania.
Robert Linsey, Co. D, 10th New-Hampshire.
Sergt. Cornelius Baker, Co. C, 3d R. I. Art.
Salmon Watts, Co. F, 10th New-York Art.
Sergt. John McLay, Co. E, 55th Pennsylvania.
Jere. Stake, Co. F, 55th Pennsylvania.
Corp. S. D. Watkins, Co. E, 55th Pennsylvania.
Henry Squires, Co. F, 117th New-York.
Sergt. James La Roch, Co. K, 142d N. Y.—foot.
John Merritt, Co. F, 115th N. Y.—hernia.
A. D. E. Havens, Co. C, 76th N. Y.—bronchitis.
Charles B. Merridith, Co. E, 76th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
H. E. Stowe, Co. F, 1st D. C. Cavalry—bronchitis.
Nathan Shirley, Co. I, 11th Penn. Cavalry—thigh.
Daniel C. Lumner, Co. H, 4th N. H.—lumbago.
Sergt. A. Fulmer, Co. L, 11th Penn. Cavalry—breast and arm.
Corp. George Robinson, Co. B, 11th Penn. Cavalry—shoulder.
Joseph Gallent, Co. B, 9th Maine—thigh.
George Mallace, Co. M, 1st N. Y. M. R.—diarrhœa.
Joseph H. Streeter, Co. M, Signal Corps—groin.
Corp. Mike Digman, Co. E, 47th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Walter J. Bound, Co. H, 47th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Corp. Jer. Halsey, Co. D, 1st N. Y. M. R.—rheumatism.
Francis Bell, Co. K, 47th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Fifer Wm. A. Magness, Co. B, 5th Ind.—gunshot wound.
George Shiev, Co. B, 5th Ind.—gunshot wound.
Francis Schronder, Co. D, 112th Penn Artillery—diarrhœa.
John Edwards, Co. E, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
David Zimmerman, Co. I, 10th N. H. Art.—gunshot wound.
Ed. S. Marvin, 13th N. H.—gunshot wound.
John Botanno, Co. A, 76th Penn.—gunshot wound.
Chas. Bennett, Co. D, 21st Conn.—gunshot wound.
J. F. Brewer, Co. A, 21st Conn.—gunshot wound.
Revere Heron, Co. D, 1st Conn. Cav.—pneumonia.
Julius Jerome, Co. E, 11th Conn.—pneumonia.
Geo. Balmer, Co. K, 1st Conn. H. Art.—pneumo'a.
Ira Latham, Co. C, 21st Conn.—pneumonia.
Ed. Ritespiy, Co. D, 1st H. Art.—pneumonia.
Wm. H. Strong, Co. I, 1st Conn. H. Art.—pneum'a.
Alonzo Whitmore, Co. K, 22d N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Corp. James T. Van Horn, Co. D, 55th Penn.—hernia.
Warren C. Moore, Co. L, 11th Penn. Cav.—both hands.
Seward Clangh, Co. G, 9th Maine—hand.
A. Hamlin, Co. K, 3d N. Y. Art.—gunshot wound.
J. A. Everson, Co. F, 112th N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Wm. Gum, Co. E, 42d N. Y.—gunshot wound.
S. Barker, Co. A, 76th Penn.—gunshot wound.
Frank R. Bunker, Co. F, 23d Mass.—gunshot wound.
Chas. Lake, Co. H, 10th N. Y. Art.—gunshot wound.
Ed. Harrington, Co. D, 3d N. Y.—gunshot wound.
Joseph Luckman, Co. C, 2d N. Y.—gunshot wound.
John Stewart, Co. C, 9th Maine—gunshot wound.
Sergt. L. Brandt, Co. K, 115th N. Y.—derangement of heart.
James Stevenson, Co. L, 10th N. Y. Art.—gunshot wound.
Drummer David R. Savillo, Co. F, 5th Md.—shell wound.
John H. Stratton, Co. D, 6th Conn.—dyspepsia.
A. M. Baker, Co. H, 21st Connecticut.
E. J. Buddington, Co. G, 21st Connecticut.
William Hinds, Co. C, 21st Connecticut.
Thomas A. Hays, Co. G, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Frank H. Warren, Co. L, 10th N. Y. Heavy Art.
William Hopper, Co. C, 19th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Chas. B. Brown, Co. D, 139th New-York.
Robt Bricklay, Co. L, 3d New-York.
John Smith, Co. G, 16th New-York Art.
Corp. Robt. S. Crane, Co. H, 25th Massachusetts.
Samuel H. Perry, Co. F, 118th New-York.
Chas. Reed, Co. B, 142d New-York.
Corp. Henry Gays, Co. L, 4th United States Art.
Louis Gentills, Co. I, 12th New-Hampshire.
John Downey, Co. B, 98th New-York.
Wm. E. Laport, Co. B, 96th New-York.
Dan. W. Lowell, Co. D, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
John Aushinbaugh, Co. C, 2d Penn. Heavy Art.
Joseph Hope, drummer, Co. B, 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Chester T. Peckham, Co. I, 4th Mass. Cavalry.
Theodore F. Vredenburgh, Co. C, 98th N. Y.
Corp. Stephen Hopkins, Co. I, 10th Vermont.
H. O. Morris, Co. E, 14th New-Jersey.
George A. Kingsley, Co. H, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
Corp. Albert J. Burke, Co. I, 117th New-York.
Wesley Dexter, Co. F, 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Clark D. Perkins, Co. F, 3d N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Albert Curly, Co. H, 55th Pennsylvania.
O. C. Hanson, Co. B, 8th Maine.
Wm. Buckler, Co. M, 22d New-York.
Lamott Wheeler, Co. G, 112th New-York.
Richard R. Tyler, Co. H, 16th N. Y. Artillery.
S. Harrington, Co. H, 16th New-York Artillery.
Sergt. Ben. F. Paulin, Co. D, 188th Pennsylvania.
Roselle Sanders, Co. D, 10th New-York Artillery.
Corp. Dan. Cole, Co. D, 188th Pennsylvania.
Geo. Weeks, drummer, Co. D, 8th Maine.
Geo. Wilday, Co. D, 19th Wisconsin.
Jacob Mundy, Co. F, 88th Penn.
Stephen Lewis, Co. E, 9th N. Y. H. Art.
Rufus Bope, Co. F, 143d Ohio.
Silas Cummings, Co. F, 16th New-York H. Art.
H. Morrison, Co. K, 143d Ohio.
David Snider, Co. F, 55th Pennsylvania.
Robert Martin, Co. K, 169th New-York.
Elias Paramater, Co. 98th New-York.
O. A. Edwards, Co. E, 89th New-York.
Adam Enine, Co. A, 2d Pennsylvania Art.
John F. Sangston, Co. K, 2d Pennsylvania Art.
Jere. D. Webber, Co. D, 1st D. C. Cav.
Corp. John Ammerman, 4th N. Y. Ind. Bat.
Elmore Triel, Co. G, 80th New-York.
William Wolvin, Co. B, 98th New York.
George Willetts, Co. K, 143d Ohio.
Daniel L. Bowser, Co. K, 55th Pennsylvania.
Seth Brown, Co. I, 27th Massachusetts.

News from Panama.

PANAMA, Friday, July 8.

On the night of the 4th inst., a fire broke out in Main-street, destroyed four large houses, and for a time threatened to envelop the entire city. This is the largest fire which is remembered to have occurred here within a century.

About the time the last mails were dispatched for New-York, it was discovered that several letters had been abstracted from the mail-box of the United States Consulate. As the discovery was made too late to prepare duplicates of the stolen documents, some bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c., will probably be found missing.

The *Salvador*, from Guatemala, and other Central American ports, arrived on the 5th inst., with large freight, mostly for Europe, but little news. The Central States were all quiet. The brig *Lily* was at San Louis, Guatemala, to load with cotton. The *Izales* was at Libertad; the French bark *Sarcouf* at Realejo.

The Presidents of Guatemala and Salvador were making tours through their respective States.

The South Pacific steamer arrived on the 5th inst., with dates from Valparaiso to the 17th ult., and Callao 28th ult., and $395,000 in specie, and a large freight.

The British ship *Chanaral* went ashore at Anca, and was totally lost in the heavy surf.

There had been no special change in the Spanish-Peruvian difficulty, except that the Spanish fleet had succeeded in getting supplies from Valparaiso by a French vessel.

The *Dart*, a private yacht, had arrived at Callao from Valparaiso, with 150 volunteers for the Peruvian navy and army.

The United States flagship *Lancaster* was at Callao.

Exchange at Lima on England was 37½d. ℔ dollar.

There is very little news from Chili. A bill had passed the Senate for borrowing $3,500,000, and another for $12,000,000 was under discussion. The Government was preparing for any difficulties into which it might be led by the Spanish-Peruvian dispute. Admiral SIMPSON, of the Chilian Navy, goes by this steamer to the United States to purchase vessels of war for Chili.

Great damage had been caused in Chili by late heavy rains, the railroads suffered severely. The Norther had set in along the coast very strong, and had done some damage, and the American bark *Minerva* was lost on the south coast, and the American ship *Prospero* was wrecked at Coquimbo, and six of her crew were lost.

We have dates from Bogota to the 17th ult. The Government had disapproved of the conduct of the President of the State in seizing a printing-office here some time ago, and also in his course toward the French Consul.

The interior is tranquil, but appearances from the Coast indicate trouble.

The wet season has not yet commenced on the Isthmus, though we have occasionally heavy showers.

The United States sloop *St. Mary's* arrived on the 2d from Callao in 12 days. The *Cyane* will probably sail hence to-day.

The *Moses Taylor*, from San Francisco, arrived last night. The *Uncle Sam* is not in yet.

The Northern Central Railroad.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 18.

The Northern Central Railroad has been thoroughly repaired between this city and Baltimore, and the first train southward left here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$65,000	Amer. Gold...	269	400	Reading R........	133⅞
15,000	do........	269⅛	400	do........	133⅞
25,000	do........	269⅛	100	M. So. & N. I. R....	83⅝
5,000	do........	268⅞	200	do........	83⅝
100	Erie Railway.....	113⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R........	125
1300	do........	113	200	Cle. & Pitts...b†w	108⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	112⅞	300	Chi. & R. I. R.....	110

CURIOUS EGG, OR AN EGG WITHIN AN EGG.—A few days since, a hen belonging to Rev. C. W. POWELL, of Milford, Conn., laid an egg beyond the ordinary size, which (when opened, besides being perfect in every respect,) contained a small egg with a hard shell, and apparently perfect in itself. Query—What would have been the result if the large egg had been placed for hatching?

[Advertisement.]

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE—And all the people merely players, and we surmise that a large portion of the players thereon must be using that justly popular preparation for the teeth, "Fragrant Sozodont," from the immense demand there is for that article, the most delightful, convenient, and efficacious beautifier and preserver of the teeth the world ever produced.

All Druggists and Perfumists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—The ladies are delighted with it, and gentlemen pronounce it superior to any blacking in existence, hence its extraordinary sale. Give it a trial. It is sold, wholesale, at the agency, No. 75 William-st., and by the principal shoe-dealers throughout the City.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY's Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York

[Advertisement.]

Ask E. HOLMES, proprietor of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 252 Broadway, how he can protect your house from burglars while you are out of town; he can show you how it has been done in several cases.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall.—J. G. Hyer, J. A. Ayres and wife, George W. Thomas, Thomas P. Downer, G. H. Turner and lady, Mrs. Mitchell and infant, Mrs. Ann Gallagher, Mrs. Dr. Toyer, W. T. Atwood and lady, W. J. Benkert, J. H. Fults, Mrs. J. W. Phillips and 2 children, R. M. Fults, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. C. B. Jones, Alex. Bowers, Dr. Chas. Schmidt, Dr. Rinehart, James Johnston, C. Blume, W. Fleming and wife, J. H. McCoy, B. Manners, wife and child, Mrs. G. W. Badger and child, J. G. Murray, E. P. Mitchell and wife, J. J. Huss and wife, T. Wentworth, Gen. Burnett and daughter, A. Cochrane, J. Clarke, W. Yberri, J. M. Smith, J. H. Harris, Jos. Gleason, wife and infant, H. Wade, Mrs. F. A. Harris and infant, W. H. Smith, wife and infant, D. J. Edwards, Miss C. A. Bonneau, Miss A. Deas, Geo. A. Sawyer, wife and child, S. Steedman, H. Parot, wife and infant, E. H. Densiow, J. L. Denison, J. H. Fox, Mrs. O. Ha lock and infant, L. F. Pratt and child, Mrs. D. N. Hide, Geo McKinney and wife, T. R. Stewart, J. Moran, M. Coleman, Dr. S. F. Benjamin, J. Jones, G. B. Preston, H. Allen and wife, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Page and child, Mrs. Sutherland and 2 children, S. F. Barker, wife and 4 children, George H. Abnell, M. F. McCullough, Mr. Lyle, W. H. Rodgers, T. C. Barker, R. Irwin, J. Jerby, C. F. Williams, S. Wing, Rev. M. Mackfie, Thomas Delew, Mrs. L. Wyman, E. Lewis, A. L. Leman, Frank H. Thomas, S. Newman, J. M. Merrill, T. P. Wheeler, R. S. Wigham, H. Winkelmann, Miss H. Linn, S. Fuller, A. F. Abbott, wife and infant; B. M. Bonham, Mrs. Ellis and infant, A. C. Ballou, C. Eaton, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Curry, O. H. Button and wife, C. C. Wise and lady, Mr. Baker, Girard and brother, Mrs. H. L. Tuthill and boy, W. Littlejohn, J. W. Savage, John Blum, wife and three children, G. Randlett, Mrs. F. R. Dupuy, A. Chadbourne, W. P. Nudd, Carrie P. Gorham, J. F. Secchi, wife and infant, Dr. Arnold, wife and three children; A. S. Powers, J. Nelson, wife and two daughters, P. H. Brann, Rev. J. Doolittle and wife, J. Davidson and wife, R. S. Robinson, S. H. Walcott, T. McMa us, James Bunn, J. Foy, A. C. Wilson, Mrs. C. Blair and child, C. F. Mathews, wife and child, D. Griffith and two children, E. Goldschmitt, H. B. Woolley, Geo. Lewis, C. Brown, W. L. Parke, Jas. Jennings, Julia A. Hobby, Benj. G. Wolfe, J. W. Hollister, C. Beckmann, R. Janson, C. H. Dunham, G. Dupuis, Henry Merritt, C. Driscoll, J. L. Houck, J. M. Preston, C. L. Butler, Ed. Hills, wife and 2 children; A. Mayhew, J. S. Sprout, C. Mitchell, F. G. Brown, John Hubbard, J. G. Wickersham, H. Robertson, John L. Knight, Jno. McCormick, J. B. De Wolfe, D. C. Stringham, B. F. Lee, R. J. Bird, W. L. Rose, L. C. Marsh, J. H. Marsh, Wm. Harris, E. D. Wickersham, M. P. Holmes, H. Brown, Rev. J. S. McCullum, E. Weeks, J. Brandley, J. Barthomieu, T. McEllery and wife; C. E. Holton, Jas. Harper, J. Hunt, J. Maynard, A. J. Leeper, J. T. Rogers, N. C. Smith, J. Richardson, J. Dunot, Wm. Watson, Mrs. Hammell, J. F. Church, James Carroll, Jas. Pope, W. G. Peck, Isaac Parr, John Smith and wife, Charles Kellar, E. P. Flagg and wife, J. M. Miller, P. Duffy, H. Pearse, S. Davis, Ely Squire, H. W. Thurston, Mrs. H. Jacobs, W. Rice, Geo. G. Waters, wife and child; Mrs. Thomas Whitely and daughter, H. A. Pierce, A. Young, M. S. Randall, Wm. Smith, J. M. Black, C. Trumbull, Mrs. Wilson, J. J. Dahle, C. W. Poole, John Sayer, P. Moorehead, W. H. Pavey, G. Caruthers, D. A. McDowell, F. C. Thomas, R. G. Parker, W. P. Lovell, M. F. Nace, E. F. Hervy, F. C. Way, Mr. Lapine and lady; G. Tick, and 385 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 44 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon rises.. 7 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 30 | Gov. Island.. 8 19 | Hell Gate..... 9 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steamers F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Empire, Hunter, Washington, James Hand.

Ships Wm. Wirt. Clemens, Antwerp, Heye Brothers; Chimborazo, Levensaler, St. Stephen's, N. B., J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark R. H. Knight, (Br.,) Carman, Malaga, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Robert Mowe, Jr., Hotchkiss, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Juliet C. Clark, Brown, Sydney, C. B., Simpson & Clapp; Autumn, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Nassau, N. P., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners William, Nickerson, Turks Island, D. R. De Wolff; Lebanah, Wate, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Whistler, Presbury, Taunton, Mass; Geo. H. Eness, Thompson, Governor's Harbor, James Douglas; Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Town, Joggins, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.; Lord of the Isles, Couman, St. Kitts, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloops Fred. Brown, Carr, Providence; Harper, Rackett, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport McClellan, Gray, New-Orleans 7th inst., via Washington, D. C., 16th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The McC. brought the 47th Regiment Penn. Vols. from New-Orleans, and landed them at Washington. 9th inst., 9 A. M., lat. 26 24, lon. 84 47, spoke steamer Tillie, from Fortress Monroe for New Orleans. 16th, passed steamer Northerner, bound up the Potomac. 17th, 10 A. M., off Chincoteague, passed steamer Saxon, bound N.

U. S. steam transport Varuna, Pennington, City Point, Va., 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Off Willoughby Spit light boat, saw ship Edith, of New-York, bound in. 17th inst., 10 miles W. S. W. from Absecom light, steamer Western Metropolis, bound S.; Barnegat bearing S. W. 10 miles, steamship Herman Livingston, strg S.

Hospital steamer George Leary, Deming, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, bringing the sick and wounded from the various hospitals at that place, under the charge of Surgeon W. A. Smith.

U. S. steamer Gen. Sedgwick, Crary, Port Royal 5 ds., to the Navy Department. Has had strong N. E. breezes since passing Cape Fear. 17th inst., off Hog Island, was spoken by U. S. steamer Zodiac, cruising.

U. S. steam transport Saxon, Clark, Alexandria 60 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Illinois, Morton, Aspinwall, with mails, mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer City of Buffalo, James, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer George H. Stout, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Golden State, Delano, Hamburg June 1, with mdse. and 325 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage. Saw large quantities of ice. Had 10 deaths and 2 births on the passage.

Ship Star of the West, Perry, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. and 274 passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew. Had westerly winds the whole passage. In lat. 43 30, lon. 48, saw several icebergs.

Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, Liverpool June 12, with mdse. and 195 passengers to Williams & Guion. Have had moderate pleasant weather the entire passage. Had one death and one birth on the passage. In lat. 44 20, and from lon. 47 to 49, saw several icebergs.

Ship Wisconsin, McStoker, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. and 352 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had heavy westerly winds up to the Banks. 9th inst., lat. 46, lon. 47, passed several large icebergs, and was within 50 yards of one.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Taft, Liverpool June 2, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Bark Lemuel, (of Boston,) Friend, Pictou 10 ds., with coal to master. Has had foggy weather the entire passage.

Bark Uruguay, (Fr.,) Duclos, Havre 46 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Solide, (Swed.,) Poulson, Cardiff 52 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. June 27, lat. 47 48, lon. 49 50, saw large quantities of ice.

Bark Martha K. Lockhart, Lockhart, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Romulus, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Card, Marseilles 51 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar in co. with Br. brig b. Smith, from Genoa for New-York.

Brig Anandale, (of Dublin,) Charles, Cette 60 ds., with wine, etc., to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Wallace Peck, Wallace, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Church.

Brig Alma, Bode, Nassau, N. P., 18 ds., with cotton, etc., to master.

Brig Adelena, Somes, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Franconia, Ellsworth, Holt, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Billow, Wass, Addison 8 ds., with laths to F. Talbot.

Schr. Atlantic, (of Arichat,) Longlaw, Pictou 14 ds., with coal to E. F. Bradshaw.

Schr. Abby Gale, ——, Portland 5 ds., with staves to master.

Schr. Union, ——, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Eaton.

Schr. Fanny Hanmer, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Enchantress, Hutchings, Lubec 8 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Rosina, Hunt, Lubec 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Only Son, Johnson, Gardner, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Lebannah, Wall, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Duell, Newark, for Pembroke.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. J. R. Watson, Lane, New-Haven.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Peace, Hind, Providence.

Schr. Miranda, Hagan, Boston.

Schr. V. Barkelew, Congdon, Hartford.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Thorne, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Orator, Gibbs, Bristol.

Schr. M. E. Pearson, Conklin, New-London.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. W. and light.

Sailed.

July 17—Steamers Moonlight, Western Metropolis, J. Wright, Dudley Buck.

Ships City of New-York, Cabeceus.

Barks Pallas, Spirit of the Sea.

Brig Fashion.

Schooners Britannia, Emma Furbush, J. H. Franklin, C. Pendleton.

Spoken, &c.

Merchant—ship, from Lima for Cork, June 24, lat. 42, lon. 35 17.

Domestic Ports.

BALTIMORE, July 17—Below—Ship Annapolis, Pickett, from Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 15—Arr. schr. Ottoman, from Elizabethport for Newburyport. Sld. schr. Wm. Gray. 16th—No arrivals. Sld. schrs. C. W. Locke, John Strcure and C. E. Elmer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18—Arr. schr. Saratoga, Beverly.

PORTLAND, July 18—Cld. brig S. Thurston, Clark, Glace Bay, C. B.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. June 30, brig Olga, Gibbs, New-York; bark Magdalena, Day, do.; schr. Pocahontas, Shanks, coaster; July 2, steamer Northern Light, Wilson, New-York; 4th, brig Bogota, Lindsley, do; 5th, steamer Illinois, Morton, do. Cld. June 28, bark Xantho, Chapman, New-York; July 8, steamer Illinois, Morton, New-York.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., July 16, ship Henry Cook, Morgan, New-York; schr. Annie Laurie, Slowcomb, do. Cld. schr. J. H. Scammel, Bramen, New York.

At Lingan, C. B., July 8, schr. Dearborn, for New-York next day.

[PER DAMASCUS.]

Arr. from New-York, Annie Wood, at Gravesend; Amanda Pell, Creole and Blanche Marie, at Bremen; Vulcan, Woosung and Salween, at Jersey; Winona, at Marseilles; Sea, at Havre; 4th, Victoria and Catharine, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 3d, Allie Gray, at Scheldt.

Sld. for New-York, 5th, J. P. Whepler, from Glasgow; 6th, Albion, E. C. Scranton, Great Western, Mount Royal and Webster, from Liverpool.

Sld for Philadelphia, 6th, Sarah M., from Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Venice, from Ardrossan for New-York, has put back, leaky.

THEY INVIGORATE, STRENGTHEN,

and create a healthy appetite. They will alleviate the pangs of Dyspepsia, and overcome the effect of Dissipation; and, for general Feebleness and Languor, they are considered to be the most reliable remedy of the present age.

In Families they are almost an indispensable article. They may be taken by the old and young—Male and Female, without regard to diet or time of day.

TO LADIES

We particularly recommend them, and especially for those suffering from DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, WEAKNESS and PROSTRATION.

☞ This tonic is no humbug, but is in fact the best in the world.

Central Depot, American Express Building, No. 55 Hudson-st., N. Y.

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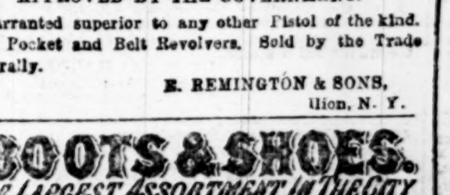

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REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF GOOD BOOTS SHOES, &c. &c.

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN

AT BROOKS'

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS

No. 575 BROADWAY & No. 150 FULTON ST.

DEMULCENT,

A New Soap for Chapped Hands and Nursery Use,

Made only by

J. C. HULL'S SON, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES

In use by the United States Custom-house, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to

HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN

For the

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY,

the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy*.

Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections.

By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to subdue the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* The *Cherokee Cure* will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE.

This medicine is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, and is entirely new and different from any preparation known for the class of diseases for which this is intended. It contains no minerals. It is one of the greatest restoratives for the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotees of pleasure ever discovered. It will restore to manly health and full power those who have become satiated in the gardens of pleasure, and cause their appetites to eagerly thrill for the luxuries of life.

This ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart and Impotency. It restores vital power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mantle the cheek of palor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

FEMALE REGULATOR.

Compounded from pure vegetable extracts and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.

By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects brought on by suppression, or those caused by the deranged female organs.

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it. Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate.

PRICES OF THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Cherokee Remedy. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Injection. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Cure. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Dr. Wright's Elixir. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Pills, for Females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

We send all of the Cherokee Medicines by express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free,) on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully the afflicted in all portions of the world, by correspondence.

Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and the full particulars in regard to their cases, in order to give a full knowledge of their complaints, and, unless a cure is possible, we will not hold out inducements to them in order to sell our medicine.

We wish all to distinctly understand that our preparations are not cheap ones. We do not fill a quart bottle with worthless trash and sell it for a dollar; but we do claim that our medicines are far superior to any preparation ever placed before the public, and that they have real intrinsic worth and merit. That they will cure the diseases for which we recommend them more promptly and thoroughly than any others. One trial will convince the most skeptical.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price and make more money by selling than they can on the Cherokee Medicines. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists.

If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express.

For full particulars inquire at your nearest druggist for our thirty-two page pamphlet. If you are unable to procure it where you live, write us, inclosing postage stamps, and we will inclose it in a securely sealed envelope, free from observation.

All letters asking advice or ordering our medicines, will meet with prompt attention.

Address the Sole Proprietors,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.